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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28593—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pt
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
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The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 13, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

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TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,169 tons, on 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,080 tons, on the 22nd November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

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"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„ 18th „	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„ 7th Jan.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„ 21st „	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
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BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3059	about 5th Dec,
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Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.
Care of
EWART LATHAM & CO.
Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

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Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
Unprecedented Success of
HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Bouffe & Pantomime Co.
TO-NIGHT! THURSDAY, NOV. 19TH!!
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
SLEEPING BEAUTY.

DOORS OPEN at 8-30. OVERTURE at 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
CITY OF PERTH....	A. Kinloch......	4,000..	19th Dec. 1891.

THIS Steamer which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light and has all the latest improvements carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidship. Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office, for One year, from the 11th Proximo, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 Noon on SATURDAY, the 28th current. Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay General Stamp Office, 19th Nov. 1891.

MADON, SONS & Co.

HAVE just unpacked the following LEATHER GOODS, &c.:—

LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES.
From Rs. 16-12.

WRITING DESKS.
From Rs. 12-8.

JEWEL CASES.
From Rs. 12.

LADIES' COMPANION.
From Rs. 6.

DESPATCH BOXES.
From Rs. 33-8.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
From Rs. 21.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
From Rs. 10.

PURSES! PURSES!! PURSES!!!
From Rs. 2-8.

BEST RAZOR STROPS.
Of all Prices.

BUTLER'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY, PENKNIVES, AND SCISSORS.
From Re. 1.

RAZORS! RAZORS!!
Butler's Celebrated "Keen" Brand.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
Butler's best, Rs. 2-4.

CHEVIN'S WATER FILTERS,
With Moveable Plates.
Rs. 9-0, 11-0, 14-8, 17-8, and 26.
&c., &c., &c.

23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

(OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT, BOMBAY.)

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION

LIST of NEW BOOKS RECEIVED on 18th November, 1891:—

	Rs.	as.
Bantams of Sheffield; by Guy Balguy..............	1	10
Bishop Wilberforce; by G. W. Daniel, M. A. (English Leaders of Religion)............	1	10
Blanche, Lady Falaise: a tale; by J. H. Shorthouse (Macmillan's Colonial Library)............	2	0
Dr. and Mrs. Gold: an episode in the Life of a Cause; by Edith A. Barnett..............	3	12
Fay Arlington; by Annie Beale	3	2
Frenchman in America; by Max O'Rell, with 130 illustrations	2	4
Funny Stories: Funny enough to make a Horse Laugh	0	10
Fourteen to One; by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps ...	3	12
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey (Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Books)	2	4
(International Scientific Series) Colour-Blindness and Colour-Perception; by F. W. Edridge-Green, M. D., etc	3	2
In a Canadian Canoe; The Nine Muses Minus One, and other Stories; by Barry Pain (Second Edition)	1	10
Jabberd's Bumps: a Phrenological Experiment; by J. Greenwood............	0	10
Life of Charles Stewart Parnell; by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.	0	10
Lost Illusion; by Leslie Keith............	2	4
Living or Dead: a novel; by Hugh Conway......	2	4
Magnetism and Mystery; or, a Life's Romance; by Louis Creswicke............	0	10
Misadventure; by W. E. Norris	2	4
Odd Number: Thirteen tales; by Guy de Manpassant (Colonial Edition)............	1	12
PEARS' CHRISTMAS ANNUAL 1891, with three large coloured plates, suitable for framing	1	0
Pandurang Hari, with a preface; by Sir Bartle Frere	1	4
PORTRAITS AND AUTOGRAPHS: an album for the people; edited by W. T. Stead	1	0
Presumption of Law; by a Lawyer and a Lady	0	10
Railway Foundling; by Nomad	1	10
Richard Tregellas: a Memoir of his Adventures in the West Indies in the year of Grace 1781; by D. L. Johnstone............	2	4
(Red Letter Stories) Tales of Two Countries; by William Archer	2	4
Stephen Ellicott's Daughter: a novel; by Mrs. J. H. Needle	3	12
Stories from Fairy Land; by George Drosines .	1	10
Twenty Good Stories; by Opie P. Read	0	10
Tales of the "Wild and Woolly West"; by Adair Weleker	0	10
"Twenty Minutes" Drawing-Room Dialogues, etc.; by H. L. C. Penburton	0	10
With my Friends: Tales told in Partnership; by Brander Mathews............	3	12
Witty Sayings; Selected from all sources	0	10
Wynema: a child of the forest; by S. Alice Callaham;	0	10

BIRTHDAY CARDS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW BOOKS received every Mail and lent out to Local and Up-country Subscribers on Yearly Subscriptions.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

Terms of Subscription and Priced Catalogue on Application.

A SUPERB HAIR DRESSING!!

FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE MOST REFRESHING AND NOURISHING HAIR DRESSING EVER KNOWN.

ITS effects are Tonic, Cooling, and Refreshing. Intended for men and women. Nourishes and Strengthens the Hair, arresting its falling out and preventing Premature Baldness. Has a Tonic influence on the Scalp and Skin of the Head. If once used no other Hair Dressing is needed.

STANDS UNRIVALLED

In fragrance, which is charmingly sweet and delightful.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
TO-NIGHT AT 9.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
The Gorgeous Pantomime,
ALLADIN OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Also BABES IN THE WOOD.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!
Front Seats, Re. 1-8. | Second Seats, Re. 1.
Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

BILLIARDS!

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junr.),
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER
OF THE WORLD,
Will give his First Public
EXHIBITION IN BILLIARDS
AT THE SKATING RINK
TO-NIGHT! THURSDAY!! TO-NIGHT!!!
Giving a well-known Bombay Amateur 650 out of 1,000.
Admission Reserved; Seats R 5.
Admission Unreserved; Seats R 3.
Double Tickets, admitting one Lady and Gentleman for specially Reserved Seats in the Gallery, Rs. 6.
Seats may be Reserved at MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

TWELVE CURRENCY NOTES made over to the POLICE, 10 on the 12th and 2 on the 14th Instant.. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a. m. and 3 p.m.

W. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th Nov. 1891.

CHUBB'S

DETECTOR DRAWER LOCKS.

	Rs.	a.
2 in..............	7	14
2½ in.	8	4
3 in.	8	10
3 in., with long keys	10	2

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.)

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

A Second-hand Light English STANHOP, in Thorough Repairs.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

TO BE LET.—On the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill., a FURNISHED HOUSE for February and March next.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
"* * * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'s
CHAMPAGNE
Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.
Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.
" 25 per 2 " pints.
FROM
DENISON & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES hereinafter named will be REMOVED from the Present Premises at Elphinstone Circle and Sailors' Home to the NEW BUILDING, at BALLARD ROAD, near the Mint, on the dates specified.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Wednesday, 18th November.
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, (Chairman, Trustees, & Secy.), Thursday, 19th November.
PORT OFFICE, Monday, 23rd November.

By Order
A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 17th November, 1891.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BUFFALO, COW, SHEEP and GOAT Skins delivered at Sion. For full particulars Apply to

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.

WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
72, Medows Street,
Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1891.
"No. 4156-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 22nd October 1891.
HORSES.

REMOUNTS.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 15th October, 1890, it is hereby Notified that the number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1892-93, is estimated at 850.

But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
HAPUR REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375
KURNAL REARING DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375
BOMBAY.
AHMEDNAGAR DEPOT.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..100
Total .. 850

2. The average price for young horses of this Class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various Horse Fairs and Horse Shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Department."

By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut.-General.
Secretary to Government.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund........................	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,572,248 were granted during 1890. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £114,669, and now amount to £7,488,625 sterling, being an increase of nearly Two-and-a-half millions or 50 per cent. during the last 15 years.

FRESH CONCESSIONS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.
FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.
RATES MODERATE.
EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.
ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..............	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES!

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.
3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
4. The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882........	£309,690	0	0
"	1885........	£988,156	0	0
"	1886........	£955,039	0	0
"	1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£[illegible]8,407	9	2
1879	£4,280,5[illegible]	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	87,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	83
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	655
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hinghunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	590
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	198
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,315
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	[illegible] 70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	1,000	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	410xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

PRES COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd 130	305xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	105
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	360xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	805

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	..	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	319
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-14
China Leaf	„ 22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14 „
Do. Old	„ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-7
English Sovereigns	„ 14-8
Do. Dragons	„ 14-5
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 108-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 107
Sycee Silver	„ 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. John Roberts at the Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Pirates of Penzance," 9 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. Troopship Serapis, for England; Henry Bolckow (s), Karachi; Orion (s), Trieste, &c.: Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; H. M. S. Lapwing, Trincomalee; Kt. of St. John (s), Antwerp; and Manitoba (s), Hull.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., Thursday, the 19th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Peninsular, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., on Friday, the 20th instant.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—A Hindu woman, named Bhagoo, wife of Yamajee, living at Mandvi, reported to the police yesterday, that her husband shut her up in a room on Tuesday night, and cut off her nose with a knife. The woman was taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, for treatment.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUTH.—Currimchand Hemchand, residing at Keeka Street, has made a report to the police that his son, Gungaram, a lad of about 14 years of age, left his house on Tuesday morning, and has since been missing. He was wearing at the time he left home gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 107.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—A Mahomedan ship-labourer was admitted into the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital last evening, in an unconscious state. When the patient regained consciousness he stated that whilst he was at work on the s. s. Imaum, he accidentally fell into the hold. The patient is now lying in the hospital in a precarious state.

LECTURE AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—We have been requested to remind our readers of the lecture, to be delivered in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 8-30 p.m., on "Beauty, its Philosophy, and Moral Uses," by the Rev. J. Baume, whose addresses are so well and favourably received. The lecture is open to the public.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

Lancers	The Society Clown	Solomon.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Mazurka	Ein Liebesduo	Faust.
National Fantasia	Scotland Pride	Godfrey.
Valse	Garden of Memories	Ostlere.
Galop	Vivacity	Correggio.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, about 30 years of age, named Anjubee, wife of Shaik Ali Peer Goolam, a weaver, leaving at Byculla. On Tuesday night the deceased was groping in the dark when she knocked against a shelf, on which was placed an open lighted lamp, which fell upon her and set fire to her clothes. She was seriously burnt and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A FALSE COMPLAINT AGAINST A HUSBAND.—Early yesterday morning, a Mahomedan woman, named Dil Jahan, residing in Kambeker Street, ran up to a police sepoy with her throat cut, and stated that her husband had inflicted the wound with a knife. The injured woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where Dr. Gallagher, after examining the wound, declared that it had been self-inflicted. The police made inquiries at her house, and the result went to support the opinion of the House Surgeon. The police did not arrest the woman's husband, but referred her to the Magistrate.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND.—An advertisement, which appears in another column, announces the formation of a typewriting company, whose object is to undertake legal and commercial writing and tuition in shorthand and type-writing. For each of these subjects classes are to be held. The ability to write shorthand and to manipulate a type-writing machine is becoming increasingly valuable, and for those who attain proficiency a good field is open. For some time a certain amount of incredulity existed in Europe as to the typewriter's ability to perform the amount of work and effect the saving of time claimed by its upholders, but once introduced, it wins its way, and if used by skilled hands, it is seldom, if ever, abandoned. For the past few years there has been a sudden awakening to its value, and the click of its metal type is now no uncommon sound in the large business houses in the United Kingdom and Germany. In Bombay typewriting is claimed to have been first introduced into office use by Mr. Walter G. Treacher, the local representative of the houses of Cutler, Palmer & Co. and Wm. McEwan; and it is said that upwards of 9,000 letters are despatched every month by this firm. Mr. J. Pereira Braize, Mr. Treacher's typewriting clerk, who has become so proficient in shorthand writing as to have been admitted a member of the National Phonographic Society of England is, we understand, the head of the projected company.

"LE CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE" AT THE GAIETY.

ON Wednesday evening the Stanley Opera Company followed up the success they scored in the "Mikado" by producing Planquette's charming comic opera "Le Cloches de Corneville." The production was another genuine triumph, and the large audience that witnessed the opera were lavish in their praise for the manner in which the artistes acquitted themselves. The greatest interest centred in the appearance, for the first time in India, of Miss Cissie Denvers, who is the latest addition to the company. Miss Denvers was cast for the *role* of "Germaine," a part which gives every opportunity to the artiste to display any talent she may possess, and also one where failure would be accentuated owing to the fact that many of the prettiest numbers of the opera are allotted to the character. To say Miss Denvers was completely successful, and is a thorough artiste, would but imperfectly convey the extent of the clever little lady's triumph. She has a voice of exceptional sweetness combined with power, which she uses in a manner that at once indicates she is a trained and educated vocalist. Her rendering of the "Legend of the Bells" was rapturously encored, and the subsequent numbers which fell to her lot were equally well received. One word of advice might, however, be given her. Evidently Miss Denvers has been educated by an admirer of the old school of vocalists, who were too partial to the objectionable tremolo. The practice has long been abandoned by good artistes, and Miss Denvers might also, with advantage, follow their example. It would be using too strong a term to say that it marred the effect of a splendid performance, but still it was just one of those little questionable attempts to heighten effect that a vocalist of Miss Denvers's undoubted ability should avoid. The new soprano is also a pleasing actress, her quiet unassuming manner, perfect delivery and appreciation of her lines, made her "Germaine" a performance that would have found favour at a first-rate English theatre. The other members of the company deserve every praise for the manner in which they pourtrayed the various parts entrusted to them. Mr. T. Liddiard was in capital voice, and acquitted himself well as "Marquis." Miss Amy Child's "Serpolette" was full of vivacity and fun, whilst Mr. Boyd made a capital "Bailee." Mr. W. Driscoll was called upon to undertake the *role* of "Gaspard," and although he struggled bravely with the role, it was evident he would have been more at home in a part where his opportunities for creating laughter are greater. The opera for to-night is Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penlyance."

SUICIDE OF A SURVEY OFFICER.

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported from Bezwada, in the Kistna District. Mr. Francis St. George Dene, an Assistant Superintendent in the Survey Department, committed suicide on Monday morning by shooting himself. It appears that the deceased had been ill for some time past, and more than once it was feared that his mind had become unhinged. But lately he had been staying for some time with his Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Maltby, and it was thought that he had completely recovered his mental equilibrium. Deceased was the son of the Rev. O. Dene, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and was well-known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He entered the Survey Department in November, 1884, at the age of nineteen, and served with various Survey parties at Ootacamund, Madura, Tanjore, St. Thomas' Mount and elsewhere. During his six years' service he twice went on sick leave, namely, for a month in the early part and for five months in the latter part of 1885. He was transferred to the No. 1 Survey Party in Kistna in April, 1889. He was a fine young fellow, very much liked by all, and the Survey Department has lost a good assistant by his unhappy death.—*Madras Mail.*

THE COLLISION AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, the enquiry into the collision on the night of October 31 between the s.s. Deccan and the *pattymar* Sultanee, in the Victoria Dock Channel, was resumed before Mr. C. W. Richardson. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, prosecuted, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defence.

This prosecution, it will be recollected, was brought by Mr. T. J. Watt, Pilot, against Krishna Govind, for neglecting to show his lights, and thereby endangering life. Further evidence was produced on Tuesday to prove that the accused did have his light on board.

Mr. Walke, who was recalled, said he measured the distance from the gates of the Victoria Dock to the s. s. Bushire with a wire line, and witness found that distance to be 3,300 feet. When the measurement was taken the s. s. Bushire was still at the same moorings as on the night when the collision occurred. The distance by measurement, from where witness was standing to where the collision took place, was 2,900 feet. The distance from the North Beacon Channel to the s. s. Bushire was 2,500 feet. A line from the north channel beacon to the s. s. Bushire crosses the north channel line at a point 2,350 feet away from the dock wall. With the exception of where the *pattymar* was struck nothing was seen the next morning except a point of the yard above water.

Cross-examined.—Witness was not anxious to show that the pilot could have avoided this accident. He gave his evidence to serve the ends of justice, and was not interested in the *tindal*. Witness was told that if he did not attend court he would have a warrant after him. (Laughter.) Witness was not aware whether the *pattymars* previously referred to had been shifted from their original position in which they were when the collision occurred. He was not aware whether they were anchored in the dutiable anchorage or the free anchorage. Witness knew the anchorage had two portions, but he did not know which was the free anchorage and which the dutiable one.

Mr. Burder: When did you take those measurements on the chart?—The day after I was in the witness box.

On what day where you in the witness-box?—The day before I took the measurements. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burder thought the witness was making it a point of quibbling with the questions, and thought there was no court, certainly not in Bombay, where an answer like the above would be allowed.

The witness, continuing, said he did not remember the day of the week; but it was in all likelihood towards the end of the last week. According to his first supposition the *pattymar* was 850 feet away from the north side of the channel when the s. s. Deccan struck her. There were over 27 feet of water at that point at 9-30 p.m. on the night of the 31st of October.

Re-examined.—Witness had nothing to do with the anchorage or the customs. He was in charge of the docks and the dock channel.

Joseph Avent, Junior Dock Master, said he was by the side of Bank's Hall at the time of the collision, walking alongside Mr. Walke. The s. s. Deccan left the dock at 9-45 p. m., on the night of Oct. 31. As far as he could see there were no boats in the dock channel when the s. s. Deccan went out. It was a dark but a clear night, *i. e.*, it was not a hazy night but a clear starlight night. Witness knew the position of the s. s. Bushire approximately, and saw her riding light. The *pattymars* were visible lying to the north of the north channel line in their usual place. The vessel did not appear to answer her helm going out on the same line on which she started after she left the gates. To the best of witness's knowledge the vessel kept on that line until the collision occurred. At the time witness saw the lights to the north the Deccan appeared to be going straight towards the Bushire as the latter's riding light appeared a short distance from the port side of the Deccan. At the time of the collision witness did not know for certain what the Deccan had struck, but she was outside the north line of the dock channel. It was difficult to say how far the s. s. Deccan was out of the dock channel as it was a dark night. But he was certain she was outside the channel. After the collision the s. s. Deccan appeared to pass the s. s. Bushire very close. Judging from the lights of the two vessels witness should say the distance was from fifteen to twenty feet. Witness's impression was that the collision was due to the bad steering of the Deccan. She was a large ship, and therefore would be steered with great difficulty with hand-gear. Word came ashore that her steam-gear had broken down. After leaving the dock she ought to have ported her helm. As the s. s. Deccan passed out of the dock gates the order was given "full speed." Witness saw the *pattymar* next morning, when she was lying under water on her starboard side, a part of her yard above the water.

Cross-examined, witness said he heard Mr. Walke advise the pilot to give the north beacon a wide berth that night. Provided she could float and nothing was in the way, she was entitled to go anywhere, and was not bound to keep within the channel if there was water for her to float in out of it. The order to go full speed was the usual order for a vessel leaving the dock gates.

Re-examined.—The regular course was to keep within the lines of the recognised dock channel, and if a vessel left it she did so at her own risk. The recognised channel was kept clear by the harbour-masters and the police. Witness's notion was that by the advice of "giving the vessels a wide berth" the vessels should keep more to the centre of the Prince's Dock Channel. There was no light on the North Channel Beacon.

The Court, at this stage, adjourned the case till Friday, at 3 p.m.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS CO. LD.

A MEETING was held in the above Company's premises, No. 7, Church Gate Street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Douglas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors beg to lay before the shareholders the ninth annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1891. The total number of bales pressed by the Company during the year was 42,514 bales against 73,611 bales during the previous year. The profit and loss account opens with a credit balance of Rs. 9,767-15-0 which with the earnings of the year amounts to Rs. 12,064-9-9. This result your directors consider very unsatisfactory, but they believe that it is as good as can be shown by other presses in Bombay. The pressing business in Bombay has fallen off so much that there is not employment for the machinery now there. Owing to the insolvency of some constituents it has been found necessary to write off Rs. 214-8-0 out of the above profits. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share being at the rate of 8 per cent. on the paid up capital, to place Rs. 2,000 to depreciation account and to carry forward the balance to next year's accounts. Messrs. C. Douglas and Damjee Meghjee retire in terms of clause 80 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election. In consequence of the fire which took place in 1889 and the repurchase of the presses from the Insurance Companies the amount appearing in the balance sheet as cost of machinery requires re-adjustment. And in order to do this the directors recommend that the Company be reconstructed. This proposal will be considered at a special general meeting which will be shortly convened.

The directors report was taken as read and adopted. Mr. C. Douglas was reelected as director and Messrs. Fuckirjee Muncherjee, and Muncherjee Cowasjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

THE INDIAN OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the Indian Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Mr. Jehangir Edaljee Davar occupying the chair. On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Dastoor Camdinna, seconded by Dr. H. S. Dantra, the audited accounts of the company from 1st January 1889 to 31st August 1890, were approved and adopted. The resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on the 21st October 1891 that the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the liquidator thereof be retained by the said liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the Company was confirmed. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

M. M. MODY AND CO.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Mr. C. M. Mehta, presiding; when on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Harkisondass Mayaram, the liquidators' final account made up to 18th November 1891 was approved, adopted, and confirmed, and the said account was filed with the register of joint-stock companies in terms of Act VI. of 1882. It was also resolved that such of the books of the Company as are now in the possession of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katrack and Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta, the joint liquidators of the Company, be left in their possession, they having undertaken to destroy the same three months after the dissolution of the said Company. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CHARGE OF INSULTING THE DEAD.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Issac Moosa and Elias Moosa appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, in response to a notice, issued against them by Gazikhan Rustomkhan, calling upon them to show cause why a process should not be granted against them on a charge of intentionally insulting a corpse and wounding the religious feelings of the complainant and other Mahomedans, while they were proceeding in procession to the burial. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kolah, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ardeshir Unwalla, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are stated to be as follows:—On the 31st ultimo a near relative of the complainant died at Dadar, and the following day his remains were taken to the burial-ground at Dadur for interment. The accused who are the managers of the burial-ground, did not allow the corpse-bearers to enter the cemetery, and refused to allow the body to be buried in their ground. The complainant alleged that they also made use of abusive language towards him. The complainant further stated that after four hours had elapsed there, the body was taken to another burial-ground, where it was interred. The complainant submitted that the accused had no right to prevent him burying his relative in that ground, and he prayed that summons might be issued against them under Section 297 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate having some doubt as to the right of the complainant to the use of the burial-ground, did not grant a summons, but ordered a notice to be issued against the accused calling upon them to show cause why a process should not be issued against them.

Mr Ardeshir Unwalla, in endeavouring to show cause against the notice, contended that the deceased was a Hindustani Mahomedan, while the burial-ground was bought and consecrated by the accused's father for the use of the Khatri Mahomedans only, and so the corpse of the complainant's relative was not allowed to be buried there. Mr. Unwalla admitted that there were several Hindustani Mahomedans previously buried there, but that was allowed as a matter of indulgence, and that during the past five or six years no Hindustani Mahomedan was buried in that ground. Mr. Unwalla denied that his clients used abusive language towards the complainants or anybody else. There was no disturbance at all, and the fact would be proved by Inspector McCormack, who was present at the burial-ground. He also denied that his clients detained the corpse, and he submitted that the act of his clients, who only exercised their *bona-fide* right, was not an insult or indignity to the corpse. The defendants believed that they had right to exclude the dead of certain sects of Mahomedans, and they had in the exercise of their private right refused to allow the body to be buried in the ground. If there was any remedy for the alleged insult and indignity to the corpse and wounding the religious feelings of the complainant, it lay in the Civil Court and not in the Police Court. When the bodies of Hindustani Mahomedans were formerly buried in that ground, it was the original intention of the consecrators of the ground to buy up other pieces of ground situate near by, but as that ground could not be purchased, bodies of those other than Khatri Mahomedans, were not allowed to be interred there. It was only a matter of convenience. If the ground had been open to all Mahomedans, it would have been filled up by this time. The restraint was, therefore, advisable. Mr. Unwalla asked the Magistrate to dismiss the notice served upon his clients saying that his client's act did not give cause for a criminal action.

Mr. Davar said that the act of the accused was a gross insult and indignity to the body, and the accused had wounded the religious feelings of the complainant by detaining the corpse for full four hours. If a relative of Mr. Unwalla's died and his body was taken to the Tower of Silence, and some Parsees refused to allow the remains to be deposited there, would he not feel it an indignity and insult to the corpse: and would it not wound his feelings? Mr. Davar said that Mr. Unwalla must have peculiar ideas of *bona-fides*, because on the 13th of February, 1890, the same accused were convicted of a similar offence by the late Mr. P. Ryan. Mr. Davar said that the ground was not bought by the accused's father, but it was bought from subscriptions raised amongst the Mahomedan residents of Dadur. The land was consecrated as a burial-ground for the Khatri and Hindustani Mahomedan residents of Dadur. It was only two months ago that a Hindustani Mahomedan was buried in the ground. Mr. Davar submitted that since the ground was consecrated for a public purpose, no person or committee of persons could reserve the land for the use of one sect and restrict the right of other sect. The corpse was kept lying there for four hours and Mr. McCormack's presence showed that there might have been some disturbance before his going there. Mr. Davar submitted that the charge of wrongful restraint might be added and the notice might be made absolute and summons might be issued against the accused.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused could hardly be said to have acted with *bona-fides* seeing that they were convicted on a previous occasion of a similar offence. The Magistrate, therefore, ordered the summonses to be issued against the accused under Section 339 of the Indian Penal Code.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE HARSAMAL BALDEVDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine, for the Official Assignee, applied for a postponement of the examination of the insolvents till the 2nd proximo. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BINDESARI HANUMAN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE SALEY MAHOMED ELIAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the *interim* order for a month, stating that the books of account were being made up in the office of the Official Assignee. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE AYRATOON.

Mr. Vicajee asked for a postponement of the examination of Nawazbai, wife of the insolvent, for two months. The application was granted.

RE ROZA ROSHIN.

Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

RE AHMED HAJEE METHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of Haroon Metha, one of the insolvents, and Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, to show cause against a rule *nisi*, granted on the 9th September, calling upon his clients to show cause why they should not be examined under Section 36 of the Act, and why Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed should not produce certain books of account. The learned counsel argued that the said persons were examined about three years ago at the instance of the Official Assignee, and that the creditors had no right to have them examined again. The Official Assignee had at the time examined them in respect of various amounts, and it was now useless to say that they were not examined in respect of certain items. It would have been a different matter if they were called for examination by the Official Assignee; but the creditors had no right, it was contended, to have them examined again unless for very strong reasons.

His Lordship said the Act provided that insolvents should be examined from time to time.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared in support of the rule.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, made the rule absolute, fixing the examination for the 2nd proximo.

RE HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE NAGINDAS GHELLABHOY.

Mr. Manker appeared to argue against a rule *nisi*, granted on the 7th October last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not produce his books of account.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, asked for a week's postponement of the hearing of the rule on the ground that affidavits on the other side were not furnished to his client in time.

Mr. Manker having offered no objection, a postponement was granted as applied for.

RE RAMCHUNDRA MORESHWUR.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the *interim* order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Ganesh Ramchandra Marathi and another; Mehedi Mahomed Khalif Arab; Pandurang Babuljee Pitale; Mahomed Esub bin Amirudin; Shalemjee Essajee and others; Govindjee Valljee Thucker; Pestonjee Framjee Bhundara; Chaganlal Kuberdas Patel; Sheik Mahomed Sheik Hoosein and others; Amarsey Narron; Alfred Thomas Coulville; Hamid Hajee Jooma Anjarwalla; John Robert Smith and another; and Shapurjee Adurjee Mistree *alias* Kalfati

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DEFAMATION OF A HINDU REFORMER.

IMPERATRIX VS. VENAYEK NARAYEN BHATTEY.

THIS was an application by the accused for a revision of the proceedings of Mr. Slater, who, as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted the accused of defaming Mr. Waman Abbajee Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, by publishing an article in a monthly Marathi publication, called the *Khurra Prakar*; and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to suffer one month's further simple imprisonment. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Moroji Kassinath, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant.

It was argued for the accused that the Magistrate was in error in holding that the complainant could prosecute the accused for defaming members of his family, a son of about 28 years and a daughter of 15 years. The brother and sister were the persons injured, if there was any injury at all; and the father could not take away from them the right of redress. If he could, the accused, when he had suffered the term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced, at the prosecution of the father, would be liable to be further prosecuted at the instance of the brother, and subsequently again at the instance of the sister. The learned counsel cited decisions in several civil cases, and asked their lordships to hold that the father could not sue in this case.

Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that this was a criminal matter, and that any body could prosecute the accused, except so far as he was restricted by Section 198 of the Code.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he did not argue that the decisions he cited should govern the decision in this case; but he said they were a fair guide to the court in such a case as this. The learned counsel said his second point was even stronger. There was not a passage in the article which pointed to the complainant or any member of his family. It was an article which could be read as a mythical account of the evils of reform. It was an article dealing exclusively with the question of early marriage; and was a story put forward by an anti-reformer, showing the evils of reform which were likely to ensue in a reformer's family in the absence of early marriage.

Mr. Justice Parsons said it did not seem to be an hypothetical story.

Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that it was intended to be an hypothetical story, and would have passed as such but for a rumour which was circulated at the same time in connection with the complainant's family. Not one of the witnesses for the prosecution could say to what particular person the article referred; and it was only by means of the rumour in question that the connection of the article with the prosecutor was established. It was quite possible that the prosecutor's party might have started the rumours in order to lay a foundation for a prosecution; and were thereby enabled to come into court, and linking the rumours with the article were in a position to ask for a conviction. Mr. Kirkpatrick read largely from the evidence, with a view to show that none of the witnesses could say that the article, independently of the rumour, referred to the complainant. It was urged that the Magistrate erred in holding that the complainant had been personally defamed, or that libel applied to him or his family. It was further urged that the complainant and his witnesses having deposed to the fact that they would not have thought the article referred to him or his family but for previous rumours, the Magistrate erred in holding that Mr. Modak or his family had been defamed. The article was written in general terms, and it was argued that none of the statements had been proved to apply to Mr. Modak or his family; and that as the Magistrate was not conversant with the Marathi language, he erred in holding that the article pointed to the Modak family. The witnesses should have been required to state the details of the rumours they alleged they had heard, which was not done. Had that been done, point by point, and had the prosecution brought out the details of the rumours, the Magistrate would have been able to see whether they coincided with the statements of the article. It was essential to bring home to the publisher's knowledge of the rumour before a conviction could be secured. Without the rumour there was no defamation at all. Even Mr. Modak himself could but vaguely say that the article referred to him or his family. (Reads the evidence of Mr. Modak.)

Mr. Justice [illegible] there were the elements of the rumour—immorality of the family and the suicide of two of its members.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, having read the evidence of Mr. Modak, argued that the three points referred to by Mr. Modak were not sufficient to secure a conviction in this case. The defence was that the article was never directed or intended to be directed against Mr. Modak.

Mr. Justice Parsons said it appeared to be a very plain article and not an hypothetical ghost story. (A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Jardine said the court was of opinion that the article did relate to the family of Mr. Modak, and on this point the court did not ask the counsel on the other side to address them. There was, however, the legal question as to whether the imputations harmed the reputation of Mr. Modak, and whether they were made concerning him; and on this question their Lordship invited the complainant's counsel to address them.

Mr. Jardine, thereupon, argued that it was a direct defamation of Mr. Modak; that the article was intended to refer to him and his family; and that there was a great difference between the hypothetical cases cited by his learned friend and the present case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in his reply, submitted that there was nothing but his learned friend Mr. Jardine's dictum to show that Mr. Modak was the person aggrieved. His friend had not cited any single case to rebut the effect of the decisions in the cases he had referred to.

Their Lordship reserved their decision on the legal point whether Mr. Modak was the person aggrieved so far as to justify his taking action on behalf of his son and daughter.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

530-90—Little, S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Ramdas Kessowjee and others—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

Defended Long Causes.

132-91—M N Suklatwalla—For pauper—Kooshuba Vithoba Morli vs Bappoo Kondopa and others—Chitnis M and M.
225-91—Ardaseer H and D—The Oriental Government Life Insurance Co. Ld. vs Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff—Bhaishunker and K
229-91—T A Bland—Heerjee Metha and another vs Neera Naiken.
243-91—In person—Juggonath Vithoba vs Vithal Ramjee and others—Muljee B B.
254-91—Crawford B and Co—Russoolbai and others vs Hawabai and others—Pestonjee R and K
271-91—Payne G and S—Jeena Ludha and another vs Nathumal Poonjaram—Macfarlane E and H
214-91—Crawford B and Co—Ruttonbai vs L W G Rivett-Carnac, and another.—L S F and N., and M N Saklatwala.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

589-90—R Skipsey Fukeer Khan Mahomed Khan and another vs Khanbhoy Cadurbhoy and another. In person.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

139-90—Payne, G., and S.—T. D. Charlesworth and others vs. Ludabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas, D., and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

476-88—Conroy and B.—Goverdhundas Valljee vs. Vithuldas Ramdas and another.—Tyebjee and D.
93-91—Cragie, L. and O.—W. D. Ryrie and others vs. Bai Heerabai.—Chalk, W., and S.
721-90—Tyebjee and D.—Estharbai vs. David Ebrahim Awanker and others.—Conroy and B.—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs. Dhurumdas Assanand.—Ardesir, H., and D.
474-90—Conroy and B.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another.—Tyebjee and D. and Pestonjee and R.
456-90—In person—A pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs. Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna V. N. K.
613-90—Conroy and B.—Damji Ramjee and others vs. Premjee Tricumdas and another.—Bhaishunker and K., and W. and G.
106-91—Janardhun G.—Sitaba Balaram vs. Bhimabai and others.—Bhaishunker, and K.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

9-86—Janardhun and A.—Vishwanath Damodher vs. Muthoorabai and others.—B. and M., C. W. and S—B. V. N. K.

THE new Turkish Governor of Albania seems to have abandoned all hope of being able to disarm the population. Every week brings news of some terrible blood feud outrage, and it will be impossible to stop them without an army of enormous proportions, which Turkey cannot possibly devote to such purposes.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbe thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases). which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S gun-boat Lapwing, Commander A C Galloway, sailed yesterday for Trincomalee.

THE British s s Manitoba, 1,386 tons, Captain W J Enright, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The British s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A H Billett, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr G Carle as cabin passenger.

THE British s s Mary Beyts, 2,434 tons, Captain Alfred Bice, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Hull, with a cargo of 4,380 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts Craig & Co.

THE British s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain George Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 1,018 pilgrims as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Cassum Jusoob.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Colman	A	F Muir & Co
„ H. Balckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2248	Gillett	D	K Nixon & Co
„ Manitoba	1386	Enright	F	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Guayacan	879	Steele	H J	H I M Sulaman
„ Avala	2415	Newell	K	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna .... Neera .... Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Peninsular	4495	Loggin	5	P & O S N Co
„ Orion	1803	Orlando	7	J Janni
„ M. Teresa	1922	Deperis	8	J Jani
„ Etolia	2115	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Imaum	2705	Poland	13	Edward Bates & Co
„ Virava	2158	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	H. M. Troopship Serapis	Hicks	England.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Lockyer	Karachi.
	Orion (s)	Orlando	Trieste, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Galloway	Trincomalee.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Billett	Antwerp.
	Manitoba (s)	Enright	Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi via K. Coast ports.
„ Wardha, for Rangoon & Moulmein via Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
13	Manora s	Burkitt	London, Oct 10.
14	Bohemia s	Lindquister	Liverpool, Oct 7.
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Rangoon, Nov 11.
	Joseph ship	Nichols	Montevideo, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13.—Steamer Shahzada.
Nov. 14.—Steamers Lindula and Fazilka.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
13	Coromandel s	London.
14	Clan Monroe s	Galle.
16	Palitana s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
12	Putiala s	Rangoon.
	Nadir s	Calcutta.
13	Nerbudda s	Calcutta.
14	Coromandel s	Calcutta.
15	Scharlachberger s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—210 barrels lubricating oil, Vacuum Oil Co; 14 casks ham and bacon, W B Green and Co; 100 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co; 62 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 8 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon; 200 cases empty fruit bottles, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—15 cases colour, E Essooljee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—150 cases Matches, E E Lotia.

FROM ANTWERP.

[illegible] and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 cases musical instruments, H A Lutiff.

FROM NEW YORK.

Asia s—3 cases calenders, Warden and Co; 7 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—13 cases writing papers, Framjee Ardesir Davur and Sons.
Imperator s—17 packages brown paper, H Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—500 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 100 bales twist waste and 50 bales rags, Pregjee Heerjee and Co; 192 bales coir fibre, C Khetsee and Co; 330 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 51 bales wool, S Dossa and Co; 80 cwts coir ropes, L Maneckchand; 600 cwts bones, E Peerdina.

Avala s—100 cwts coir yarn, C Khetsee and Co; 3,636 cwts jowaree, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts jowaree, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—12 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 95 cwts gum, C Soomar and Co; 21½ cwts fishmaws, L Khutow; 103 cwts deer horns, Jan M Remtoola; 60 cwts deer horns, Josub M Dama; 1½ cwts fishmaws, M Lalljee; 12 bales hides, Dewjee Jumall; 3¼ cwts ivory, Bulloo Vullee; 15 bags coffee, Finlay Muir and Co; 3¼ cwts ivory, K Hamanee; 35 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 6 cwts heeraduckon, J M Remtoola; 51 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 5 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etolia s—2,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—2,960 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Oceana s—1 bale cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia s—800 boxes wet dates, Menahem Messa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa s—2 cases rosa oil, P F Talati; 75 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 cwts gum and 15 cwts kudoo, M Moola Essabhoy; 22 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 225 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, The City of Bombay M Co.

Peninsular.—2¼ cwts ivory, C Versey; 26 cases opium, The P and O Co; 45 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 62 cwts kismiss, J M Sowjee; 26 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 12½ chests opium, S Rampertale; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa—125 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co; 75 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

Peninsular s—105 chests opium, N J Abraham; 62 chests opium, E J Abraham; 42½ cwts angoor and 42½ cwts kismiss, J M Sowjeebhoy; 22 cwts sandlewood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 89 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 63½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 5 chests, opium, C Ebram and Co; 6 chests opium, R Budrinarain; 80 chests opium, S J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Wardha 3—118 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MR. J. D. COCKBURN claims to have discovered among the collections of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh the first original newspaper published in Scotland—at least the first of which any copy is now extant. It is two years earlier than the "Mercursus Caledonius," which has hitherto been regarded as the prototype of Scottish journalism, and is one of the numerous publication of this class of the Edinburgh printer, Christopher Higgins. The title is "The Faithfull Intelligencer from the Parliement's Army in Scotland," the imprint "Edinburgh, printed by Christopher Higgins, in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church," and it is dated Tuesday, Nov. 29th, to Saturday Dec. 3. 1659. "The Faithfull Intelligencer" purports to be written "by an officer of the army" who, according to the description in Mr. Cockburn's article in "The Scottish Review," claims to be a much superior person to an ordinary "Diurnall-writer" or journalist, as we should say, while he professes to be driven to take up the pen by the infamous scandals than rife. His purpose, he says, is rather "to become an honest fool in print than a real and easy slave under ignorance and silence."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great Variety.

SKATING RINK is Partially CLOSED during Mr. JOHN ROBERT'S (Junior) Billiard Exhibition. A space is, however, Reserved for Skaters wishing to practice during the Day. See future notice for Re-opening Nights.—NUGENT and Co.

WEDDING PRESENTS!—Rich Majolica Table and Hanging LAMPS, as well as Standard Lamps, with beautiful Silk Shades.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished BUNGALOW, with 3 or 4 Bed-rooms, a nice Garden, for 5 months, REQUIRED. Must be in a quiet locality. Address "BUNGALOW," care of this Paper.

WHOLESALE ORDERS of High Class SWEETS, Surprize Rackets, Lucky Boxes, Bon-Bons, and various other goods for Xmas can now be Executed for Up-country Merchants at very Moderate Rates.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ARABIC TUITION.—J. DIAB EFFENDI, from Aleppo, will read with Military Officers and other Pupils preparing for Examination. Address: Opposite Northbrook Gardens, No. 231.

THE APPOINTMENT for the post of an L. M. & S. has been FILLED.—S. M. H. B., care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Printing Hand Presses. One Super Royal and one Royal. Liberal Reduction in Price. Apply sharp to "Anglo-Lusitano" Press, Cavel, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One CHESTNUT, 15' by 2', broken to Saddle and Harness; in splendid condition. Price Rs. 700. Apply to MESSRS. STEPHENS & SONS.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab HORSE and TRAP. Price: Rs. 500. To be seen by appointment at Messrs. SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

WANTED, AT ONCE, 12 or 16 Bore D. B. C. F. GUN; also a Full-Sized GENT'S SADDLE. Send for approval to "G.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a Smart YOUNG GIRL for a Shop, European or Eurasian. Salary, Rs. 25 per Month. Apply to "Y.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a NATIVE ENGINEER, holding a Second Class Certificate, and having served on Board Steamers. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "S.," care of this Paper.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—Do not miss this valuable opportunity as New and Fashionable Goods are very Moderately Sold.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

FRANK BAULCH, from KELLY & Co., London, PIANO-FORTE TUNER, from Rs. 5.—Address: Frere Road, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. —PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
13, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES — DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS — PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months........................ „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
THE MUNGULDASS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

AS the MUNGULDASS NATHUBHOY TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP falls vacant on the 13th of December next, the Syndicate will proceed to make another election on FRIDAY, the 11th December. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 4th December next.

For further particulars see the Notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 29th October, 1891, or the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 18th November 1891.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 19th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay United S and W Company's Mills, Girgaum, on account of the underwriters.

A quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 19, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THE heavy drop in the French and English Funds, which we chronicled last evening, was attributable, according to a press telegram published this morning, to the state of the European Bourses, induced by politico-financial uneasiness. Reuter informs us that Rentes in Paris recovered ½ per cent. of Monday's fall yesterday, at 94; but Consols in London were unaltered, at 95; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 106½; though the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down ⅛ per cent. making the quotation 3 per cent. all round. Bar Silver was 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 43 9-16d.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination. In New York, however, the metal was a quarter cent higher, at 94½ cents with demand Exchange on London unchanged, at 4·83½ dollars. The Exchange Banks buying rate in London on India was again put down 1-16d., say to 1s. 4 7-16d. Paris Exchange on London was further 3½ centimes lower at fcs. 25·19.

No fresh news regarding wheat or seeds is to hand through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats in favour of buyers, and Arrivals dull, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d. only, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales, the Manchester market was easier.

In New York, the spot price of Cotton remained at 8 1-16 cents; but February Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, however, were very heavy at 78,000 bales, the comparison between this season's arrivals and those in the two previous years, in the same time, being as follows:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts...	78,000	56,000	67,000
Three days' do. ...	192,000	147,000	161,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,015,000	2,813,000	2,658,000

Nothing has been doing again to-day for export in our local Cotton Market; and the purchases by the Mills only sum up 800 bales of ready stuff, consisting of 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 136; 250 Bhownuggar, at Rs. 163½; 100 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 158; and 50 Dharwar, at Rs. 166¼ per candy. The tone of the market has been dull and a further decline of the Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in the price of contracts for new Cotton has taken place.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady to-day; but only a moderate business has been passing in both markets. Quotations are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	385	bales.
Wheat	33,906	cwts.
Linseed	6,000	„
Rapeseed	2,017	„
Gingelly..................................	3,409	„
Castorseed	877	„

FREIGHTS are quiet. Holders of tonnage are still asking former rates, but takers are scarce. Business has been done for Marseilles and Genoa, for April shipment, at 23s. 3d. per ton for Wheat, and 23s. for Seeds and Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's final rates with a steadier feeling, but with Banks anxious for forward Merchants' Bills at 1s. 4 15-16d. for January, February, March delivery, and 1s. 4 31-32d. for April-May; later in the day a rather quieter feeling prevailed, and there were fewer sellers at our quotations. Closing ready rates were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Credits	do. ...	1s. 4¾d.	„
Francs	do. ...	1·77¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a strong feeling in this market again to-day, and a further advance in prices of Fours has been established. By the afternoon 106¾ was quoted for cash, 106½ for the coming Settlement, and 105¾ for the 5th January account, but by the close a further advance of ⅛ per cent. was attained, the final price of Fours for Money having been 106⅞, and Account rates on proportion. 105½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have shown little further movement to-day on any line, and the market may be called quiet but generally steady at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera..................................	3¾
The Manchester Market has been easier.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. „	73
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½
Bar Silver	43 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Message in Code language may now be accepted for Brazil.

Mauritius Mail closes at Colombo 4 p.m. 21st.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask Muscat, close at Karachi at 10 a.m. Thursday 19th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	4	45 p.m.	8	36
Teheran	18	2	8 p.m.	..	37
Suez..................	18	2	25 p.m.	..	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th November, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	18	30	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	17	..	1
Madras	..	19	..	1

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th November, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up..............................	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 19,92,635-4-1 Public Deposits at Branches „ 23,54,611-15-5	43,47,247	3	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches,	255,56,433	7	1
Bank Post Bills, &c..........................	1,34,835	1	4
Sundries.....................................	2,98,452	3	2
Total Rs....	3,67,38,967	15	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	62,87,578	0	11
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities..........................	67,04,923	9	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	17,38,000	11	1
Bills discounted and purchased	51,38,241	6	8
Balances with other Banks	4,97,310	11	4
Bullion.......................................	17,285	3	11
Dead stock....................................	2,90,633	0	6
Stamps..	11,917	0	6
Sundries	21,760	0	4
	2,18,57,[illegible]	11	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches................................	148,79,758	4	1
Total Rs..	367,38,967	15	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—November 8, at Bikanir, Rajputana, the wife of C S Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

CARSTAIRS—November 1, at Yemethin, Upper Burma, the wife of F F S Carstairs, of a son (still-born).

COLLINS—November 9, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Cecil Collins, Military Works Department, of a son.

PEARSE—November 12, at Newberry Lodge, Naini Tal, the wife of W Pearse, of a daughter.

SCOBIE—October 31, at Thayetmyo, Burma, the wife of M J Scobie, Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROWBURY—WALSH—November 9, at the Church of the Seven Dolors, Murree, by the Rev Father Wiersma, Thomas Rowbury, Esq., to Teresa, only daughter of Major John Walsh, of Merton, Murree.

DEATHS.

CARSTAIRS—November 2, at Yemethin, Upper Burma, Marion Howard, wife of F F S Carstairs, aged 19 years.

WHITE—November 8, at Burkhola, James Morris P White, B A. M B, Dub, medical officer of the North Cachar Tea District, son of the Very Rev the Dean of Cashel, died through injuries received at Polo, aged 25.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

THE Indian Congress meets next month at Nagpur, and now and again there come intimations of the selection of delegates for that interesting assembly. The arrangements, nevertheless, are being made with unwonted quietness, and unless appearances are deceptive there is rather less than the usual enthusiasm about the gathering. Mr. Hume, however, has come out from England, and his organizing power has in the past saved the Congress from threatening collapse, so that it is possible that the Nagpur meeting may be as important in numbers and in rhetorical energy as those that have gone before it. We certainly shall not endeavour to depreciate in advance a meeting which in any case must be interesting, though it is curious to note that a contemporary which has hitherto had nothing but good to say of the Congress has this week discounted its political significance in a very remarkable way. The *Mahratta*, one of the most interesting of the native papers on this side of India, has just told us that "many of the delegates hardly understand two words of the Congress proceedings, and many more there are in the huge assemblage that are as innocent of the subjects for discussion as are the strong pillars that support the canopy. The few leading men of each province, whose names generally can be found on the subjects committee, are really the Congress." Now this must be a surprise to those who have been told by Mr. H. S. Cotton in his "New India" that the English language and English education have supplied a bond of national unity broad enough to cover all diversities of race and creed. So, too, when they read in Mr. Caine's "Young India" of meetings in the Madras Presidency, at which he addressed a couple of thousand people at a time, all thoroughly understanding English, they will ask whether the Poona journalist, or that most excellent of special correspondents, is the better judge of the English-speaking capabilities of the young men who attend Congresses and go to hear Mr. Caine speak. It has been represented to us by a sympathetic observer of the ways of Young India that Mr. Caine is more than likely to have been mistaken in his estimate. The literary education in English which most of Mr. Caine's auditors have received does not of itself qualify them for listening with understanding to public speeches. To many of these young men even Mr. Caine's addresses, delivered though they are in plain straightforward English, cannot be quite clear, and it is a question how many of the educated natives who attend the Congress are better equipped for it than the average Englishman, who reads French, and thinks he knows all about it, is for the hearing of a French play. However, we should not have thought it necessary to raise doubts upon the point if so excellent an authority as the Poona journalist had not set us the example. But a much more interesting question than this is raised by the *Mahratta* in the same article. We are told that there is a complete divorce of sympathy amongst the leaders, and that Mr. Hume has lost the confidence of many of them. Mr. Hume, it will be remembered, paid the Congress leaders the compliment of saying that four-fifths of them were in favour of social reform—a compliment which, considering that the Consent Bill was at that time under discussion, many of them thought it necessary peremptorily to repudiate. The result is, according to the Poona paper, a house divided against itself, and Mr. Hume, who could not get a hearing for his ideas about India at the Newcastle Federation, is somewhat unkindly reminded that though he may not have liked the despotism of the Federation, "he himself will be as great a despot in the Congress camp as any satrap was in days of old." We are further told that at the Nagpore Congress a test question concerning Sir Andrew Scoble's Act will be submitted, and that the future of the Congress will be decided by the answer to this question. The Congress, in fact, is to be asked to express its regret that Lord Lansdowne's Government did not show sufficient regard to public opinion upon this Bill. We take it that the announcement is premature, because until the subjects committee has drawn up the programme for the Congress no one can say what questions will be discussed. If, however, the Consent Act is brought under discussion Mr. Hume may be trusted not to recede from the position that he took up a year ago in regard to it, especially if he is as confident now as he was then that four-fifths of the Congress party are as enlightened in their views about that and other social questions as he is himself. One thing the Congress should remember. There is much talk about a session of that body in London during the year after next, and it would be worth while for the leaders to consider what reception the English public would be prepared to give them if they went to England with a denunciation upon their records of the most righteous piece of legislation that has ever been given to India. Mr. Hume, vindicating his position as a friend of Indian social reform, before an English Radical audience, against an Indian Congress in London, demonstrating that *Harimaitism* is a thing to be encouraged, would be a spectacle that would arrest attention, even if a General Election were on. The Congress certainly would not profit by it.

THE authoritative denial of the statement that Lord Salisbury has intimated his willingness to refer negotiations with Rustem Pasha in regard to Egypt places the *Standard* under the necessity of either justifying its announcement, or admitting that it has given publicity to false news. Verification in any cases is the first duty of a responsible newspaper, and verification, for a journal which stands very well with the Government, is easy. It will possibly turn out that the announcement is a little premature, and that the intimation has not been as yet given in a regular official form. No purpose would be served by hazarding a statement of such importance if it were not substantially correct. And it is to be noted that the official *dementi* takes the conventional form, affirming simply that the statement is "incorrect." It is not alleged that the statement is "untrue," or is "without foundation;" it is "incorrect," only. We thus arrive at the conclusion that until we hear more about the point, it will be as to keep an open mind as to whether the negociations regarding a new Convention settling Egyptian affairs will be opened or not. In this connection it may be as well to observe that the *Standard* on the 27th October published a remarkable article on M. Ribot's statement that it was the duty of the French Government to remind the British Ministry of its engagements. That Minister stated that an answer to the reminder was "awaited with firmness." He informed the Chamber of Deputies that France would be willing if invited to take part with the other European Powers in seeking to obtain fresh guarantees on the subject from Great Britain, and that under no circumstances would she depart from her present attitude. The *Standard*, while acknowledging that M. Ribot's remarks were faultless in form, and were characterised by statesmanlike courtesy—intimating that "the action taken was inspired by the desire to remove the chief and only difficulty in the relations between two Powers which had every motive to remain on terms of cordial friendship"—went on to comment with great asperity on the fact that the French Government, with so many difficulties in front, should be so "gratuitously exasperating to other States, which it would be sound policy to conciliate." Having hinted mysteriously that there are "conclusive proofs" that the French Cabinet does not regard our presence in Egypt as a wrong to themselves, the article went on to recommend them not "to try the long suffering silence of the English Government too far." "We do not entertain the least doubt," it continued, "that evidence could be produced to show that more than one French Ministry has been willing to sanction our presence in Egypt on condition of our sanctioning other acts of high policy on the part of our neighbours." Had the London editor refrained from writing under the influence of "exasperation" he probably would have avoided a form of expression which stigmatizes the continuance of our occupation of Egypt as a high-handed act which would be reprehensible in others. Equally undiplomatic, not to say exasperating, is the assertion "that in point of fact France makes herself troublesome in the hope of being bought off." There has never been any disguise about the fact that France will claim "compensation" if the British occupation become permanent. The French Ambassador presented a Note to the Sultan when the ratification of the Drummond Wolff Convention was in question, that if the right of re-entry were conceded, France would at once take measures to secure an equivalent so as to maintain the political equilibrium in the Mediterranean. What is news is that proposals have been made to the British Government to effect the same purpose by mutual agreement —presumably at the cost of Turkey. Such an arrangement could scarcely be regarded with equanimity at Constantinople. It would inevitably entail a similar claim on the part of Russia for territorial compensation. With England in permanent occupation of Egypt and France in Syria, the yearning of Holy Russia to relieve the Armenians from Turkish oppression would become irresistible. Italy also would require to be indemnified by still further acts of high policy, and Austria would move on Salonica. What would be the result? The opening of the flood gates; the letting out of waters; a deluge in which half Europe would be submerged. It would be quite impossible to purchase peace by a bargain of the sort which the *Standard* insinuates or rather asserts that "more than one French Ministry" has proposed as the price of acquiescence of our stay in Egypt. If the evidence of such a proposal can be produced, it ought to be published. It would make a sensation not at all inferior to that produced by the publication in the *Illustrated London News* of the *fac simile* of Bismarck's copy of Benedetti's draft treaty for the partition of Belgium.

THE *Indian Medical Record* has lately raised the question whether the status and prospects of medical practitioners born and educated in this country ought not to be raised by the institution of a local medical service for India. At present India is without a civil medical service, the so-called Civil Surgeons being members of what is distinctly a military service. Whether the public would be better served if things were changed in this respect is a question which our medical contemporary does not enter into. His purpose appears primarily to be to advance the interests of those members of his profession who have qualified in this country, and it will readily be admitted that from that point of view there is much to be said. The leading proposition in the argument is that the only positions open for graduates of our Indian Universities in the service of the State are essentially and truly subordinate ones, that thus no encouragement is given to the zeal and aspirations of locally educated graduates, and that there is a consequent depreciation attached to Indian medical degrees, while in other colonies the graduate finds a premium placed upon his professional passports, and there is always some measure of State employment open to him to give impetus to his energies and fill him with hope. We note that when answering the question if there is any special need for a civil medical service recruited from men of the country, the *Record* does not allege any urgent public demand for it. The reasons it alleges are that the men of the country have a right to expect the opportunities of earning a living, and that as things stand at present the condition of the Indian medical graduates is becoming steadily more and more desperate. Here, undoubtedly, there is room for saying a good deal, though one of the things that ought to be said is that the position of the less fortunate class of medical practitioners would be less unsatisfactory than it is if the ranks of the profession were not as crowded as they are. The supply certainly seems to have overtaken the demand, for the masses of the people cling to the old-fashioned indigenous methods, and the L. M. & S., even in the large towns, is still a good deal in advance of popular ideas in regard to medicine. If the establishment of a civil medical service were to make the profession more attractive than it now is it would not be long, we apprehend, before the evils that have lately been complained of appeared in renewed strength. We should like, however, to see the proposals for the establishment of such a service put upon a more definite basis. Apparently it means the distribution over the country of a class of Government medical officers of higher status than the present Subordinate Medical Service, and to whom appointments, now confined to members of the Indian Medical Service, would be open. Such a service would necessarily, in a large degree, displace the present service; it could not be made merely supplementary to it, but it must be acknowledged that it would necessitate a change of no small dimensions. However, those who have started the idea must be prepared to formulate their proposals in regard to it. There is much to be said for so much of it as would open some of the paid hospital appointments—those at all events that may be hereafter created—to distinguished medical men who have qualified in India, and have not entered the Indian Medical Service. Thus far it has been as much as the native practitioner has been able to do to get his fitness for honorary appointments recognized by Government, and it is sometimes alleged that there seems no disposition on the part of his covenanted brethren to make his tenure of such appointments too comfortable for him. There is little need to add that for any scheme like that contemplated in the *Medical Record* to be received with favour it will be necessary that the standard of medical education in this country should be kept well upon a level with that at home, and that the profession should not be too bountiful in its sympathies with the students whom the severity of the curriculum saves from a career which is overcrowded, and in which, in literal truth, men are starving.

EXPLORATION in Australia, it appears, is not likely to be attended with fewer hardships or dangers than has been the case in Africa or in the polar regions. Six months ago "the best equipped expedition that ever set out," left Adelaide, at the instigation of Sir Thomas Elders, and under the leadership of Mr. Lindsay. It was believed that it was bound to overcome every possible danger, and that all its wants had been anticipated. But we imagine the Geographical Society will not be so sanguine hereafter, though they have yet no occasion for actual discouragement. Five months' hard work in one of the allotted blocks for exploration in Central Australia has brought no result except the "salting" of the baggage animals, a few skirmishes with the natives and the discovery that very little water was available for their purpose, the district traversed having just suffered an unprecedented drought. Australian exploration has been rigorously pursued during the whole of the present century; but comparatively little has been accomplished. Mr. Lindsay, the leader of the present expedition, is considered the most promising explorer, having distinguished himself five or six years ago when he travelled from Lake Eyre to the Gulf of Carpentaria in a north-easterly direction in an unsuccessful search for traces of Mr. Leichardt, who was lost forty years earlier. The interior, so far as hitherto explored, is principally composed of rocky tracts and barren plains, deserts and scrubs clothed with spinifex, affording no subsistence to cattle or horses, and so far as Mr. Lindsay has gone he has found no fresh characteristics except splendid mallee (eucalyptus) forests. And when his message reached the committee in Adelaide he reported that all his animals, including a large batch of Indian camels, the survivors and offspring of a large batch exported from this country for exploration purposes, had arrived terribly weary and their feet bleeding and lame from the spinifex and sticks. Three weeks' rest had become necessary. On several occasions they came upon large bodies of the natives. Reputably the least intelligent people in the world they refused to hold any communication with the explorers and fled. Once they attacked Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Wells, his surveyor, but without resort to firearms they were able to conciliate them. At the outset heavy rains and loss of camels prevented Mr. Lindsay's progress; when last heard of prolonged drought barred the way. But a start at the end of three weeks from the date of the message was anticipated, and a wire from Esperance Bay announcing the departure of the expedition for another block of the unexplored country, believed to be traversable, was awaited when the mail left, the former districts not being abandoned but deferred for the present.

SURVEYS are being actively carried on by Mr. Newcome, who has been lent to the Nizam's Government by the Government of India, for a line from Nandgaon, on the G. I. P. line to Karimnugger, where the line would join a projected extension of the Nizam's railway from Warangal. At present the surveys are being conducted at the Nandgaon end of the route. The original scheme of the Nizam's railways contemplated a line northwards from Warangal to Chanda or Warora, where it would join the Wardha Valley Railway, but this idea has been abandoned, and the project drawn up three years ago for running this line to Raipur instead, has never been favourably entertained. A new feature of the present project is a branch to Sironcha, a frontier town in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Clyde (extra) left Aden at 7 p.m. on the 17th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 10 a.m. on Monday next. She will anchor off Apollo Bunder to disembark passengers on arrival.

THE Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, Revenue Secretary, Hyderabad, has come to Bombay to meet his son, Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, barrister-at-law, who arrived by the last mail, in company with his English wife. The Nawab and Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Ahmed left for Hyderabad last night.

THE telegram we published the other day would appear to have been a little premature, as we learn from a reliable source that the court of inquiry sitting at Deolali on the Military Accounts of the depot will only close its proceedings to-day. Until the proceedings are received at Head-quarters and considered no definite conclusion can be arrived at.

MR. HANCOCK, the professional walker, was at Deolali on Monday night, and walked for an hour on the road from the offices round the officers' bungalows, covering seven miles in 58 minutes. The soldiers turned out in large numbers and applauded heartily towards the end. The local amateur walked for some time with the pedestrian, but there did not appear to be any trial of skill between them. It is said that the pair will contest at Baroda before the new year. If they should meet in earnest the amateur will have many backers.

IT is not generally known that Mrs. Bernard-Beere, who will soon start upon an Australian tour, accompanied by M. Marius a stage manager, is the godchild of William Makepeace Thackerary, and that she is very proud of a Chippendale cabinet, the christening gift of the great author.

ALGERIA continues to be a costly luxury to France. For the last financial year there is a balance on the wrong side of the budget of about 19¼ millions of francs, the receipts being only about two-thirds of the expenditure. The heaviest charge is in respect of the railways, the State subvention of which is just about equal to their entire receipts. While the native races of Algeria increase the French increase much more rapidly. The latter at the present rate will double in twenty years, the former only in forty-six years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A bulletin issued last night states that Prince George of Wales is progressing favourably.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The statement published yesterday by the *Standard* that Lord Salisbury had intimated his willingness to open up negociations with the Porte regarding Egypt is incorrect. It is stated on authority that the Premier has made no such intimation.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 17.

President Fonseca has issued a decree for a credit of a million-and-a-half sterling for the purchase of munitions of war.

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

News has been received *via* New York stating that the Argentina is on the eve of a fresh revolution.

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LORD WENLOCK'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Lord Wenlock's visit to Calcutta will be a very brief one, not extending over more than four days.

THE BUFFS' NEW COLOURS.

Lady Lansdowne has consented to present new colours to the Buffs, garrisoning the Fort here. The ceremony takes place in February.

AN ARAB VESSEL OVERDUE.

Considerable anxiety is felt among the Arab community here, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Arab ship Futtal Mobarak, which left Muscat, in company with another vessel, on 23rd September. The latter arrived on the 4th instant, having just missed the recent cyclone in the Bay, in which it is feared the former has come to grief.

THE MISSING PILOT BRIG.

No news has as yet been heard of the missing pilot brig, and all hopes of her safety have now been abandoned.

THE HYDERABAD DIAMOND CASE.

In the High Court to-day, Mr. Garth, barrister, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Jacob in the Hyderabad Diamond Case, applied to Mr. Justice Wilson, who is to preside at the next High Court Sessions, for a summonses to issue upon Albert Abid, the Nizam's chamberlain; and Sir Asman Jah, Minister of Hyderabad, calling upon the former to produce certain documents required by the defence in the case, and demanding the latter's personal attendance at the Sessions to give evidence on behalf of the defence. His Lordship granted the first application, but refused the second on the ground that Sir Asman Jah was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, inasmuch as he was a subject of, and resident in, a foreign State.

THE MANIPUR PRISONERS.

The condemned Manipur Princes and other Manipur prisoners, who have been sentenced to transportation for life for the complicity in an outrage on Mr. Quinton and his party, were despatched to Port Blair by the s. s. Shahjehan to-day.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Captain Younghusband leaves for England shortly.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

At Fort Sandeman, on Tuesday morning, General Brackenbury, the Military Member of Council, who is touring with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on the North-West Frontier, had a fall from his horse, breaking his left arm above the elbow. This will probably detain him for three weeks at Fort Sandeman.

RISING IN THE KURRAM VALLEY.

Latest reports from the Kurram Valley state that Turi tribesmen were attacked by Jagis and Mangals in the Upper Kurram, whom they managed to repel.

The notorious outlaw Chikai, with a contingent of Khostwals, made a raid, and caused considerable damage in Lower Kurram, against whom the Turis were unable to hold their own. The Khost tribesmen having left with their loot, it is believed Chikai has only a small force with him.

PRINCE GALITSIN.

Prince Galitsin will attend the Aligurh Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise.

DISCOVERY OF COAL-FIELDS AT CONJEVERAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Indications of an extensive coal-field have been found at Conjeveram, not far from Madras, and a company is in course of formation, its intention being to search for coal seams by means of steam boring machinery.

THE VILLAPURAM-GUNTAKAL RAILWAY.

A section of the Villapuram-Guntakal Railway, 48 miles long, is to be opened on the 1st proximo.

SERIOUS GRAIN RIOT.

Serious grain riots have occurred yesterday at Kurnool.

THE HON. H. W. BLISS.

The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss leaves Madras for Calcutta, on the 27th instant.

LORD WENLOCK.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Calingapatam yesterday.

MILITARY NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, Nov. 18.

Major Reilly, who went on furlough for one year and who is expected to arrive in Bombay next week in the H.M.S. Clyde, has been appointed Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, during the absence, on furlough, of Colonel Hibbert. Pending his arrival Captain Wickham will officiate in that capacity.

Captain Brunker has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Poona, in place of Captain Page, 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and has been ordered to march from Kirkee to Deesa on the 27th November by routes, halting three days at Sauteh, and exchange transport with No. 72 Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on Oct. 30, says:—The theatrical season is now in full swing. Mr. A. W. Pinero's new piece "The Times" was produced a few evenings ago at Terry's House, in the Strand, and Mr. H. A. Jones's play "The Crusaders," which has been in preparation such a long time, and the advent of which is so eagerly awaited by the admirers of that gentleman is to be brought out next Monday at the Avenue. People will not have to complain that "The Crusaders" is wanting in actuality if all that one hears of Mr. Jones's production is true. Rumour says that more than one political society will be dealt with in unsparing fashion. The other prominent new piece "Pamela's Prodigy" still holds the field or rather the boards at Mrs. John Wood's bijou establishment in Sloane-square, in spite of the fact that every critic without exception urged its immediate withdrawal. So far the patrons of the Court Theatre, who are not like ordinary play-goers, apparently do not agree with the professional critics, but it is not expected that "Pamela's Prodigy" will have a long run. I went the other day to see Zola's "Therese Raquin" or rather the English version of that drama. We are told that it is the most moral play of the times, "it is certainly the most melancholy, and although comparatively free from the worst features of the ordinary Zolaesque story, is as full of horrible crimes as "La Bete Humaine." At the commencement we are treated to a description of a murder, in which the victim, a woman, was cut up into four pieces by her assassin. Then the villain of the piece, a young painter, gone wrong, with the complicity of, if not at the instigation of his lover, drowns the latter's husband in the Seine. The mother of the murdered man accidentally discovers the crime from the guilty pair after their marriage, and is stricken with violent paralysis. Finally, the depraved couple after a terrible scene in which they accuse each other of the foul murder commit suicide by poisoning in the bridal chamber. "Therese Raquin," the performance of which we owe to those ardent spirits who are so anxious to imitate here the famous Theatre Libre of Paris, has not been, I should imagine, a commercial success here, and I am not surprised to see that it is about to be withdrawn. Whether such a play should be presented at all is open to question; that it should be introduced to a London audience at this period of the year is inexcusable. We are not all Ibsenites and most Cockneys find the weather quite depressing enough in the second half of October. The "smart" people who were expected to attend have, I believe, been conspicuously absent. On the day I went to the Royalty the audience was if possible more unconventional looking than the characters on the stage. The people present who were not what is called "intense" might all have been accommodated in one box. The Daly Company who continue to appear every night in that feebly-written play "The Last Word" will shortly return to America, but before their departure we are to have the pleasure of seeing Miss Ada Rehan in "As You Like It." Her talents are not displayed to the best advantage in the character of a dashing Russian mondaine, though she is quite worth seeing in the part. Those who have not seen her in Shakespeare's play will be able to compare her acting with that of Mrs. Langtry in the same *role*. The "Jersey Lily" is now delighting Scotch audiences with her captivating rendering of the "swashing and martial" Rosalind. A "Lady Journalist"—the sisterhood it seems flourishes north as well as south of the Tweed—has been interviewing Mrs. Langtry between the acts. The actress allowed that she greatly liked the part, especially in the bantering scenes with Orlando in Arden, where her native archness and vivacity have fullest scope. "I ventured," says the enterprising interviewer, "to ask her if it was true that not a little of the charm of such a part to a pretty woman lay in the fact of her emancipation from petticoats, and the sprightly freedom and abandon which she donned with boy's dress." Mrs. Langtry said that undoubtedly it was so, and that she wondered that a dress had never been devised on such lines for country wear. My readers will recall the controversy which agitated London Society about two years ago about ladies riding *en califourchou*. Well it was Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind dress which suggested the free, graceful, and novel costume aimed at by advanced women like Lady Florence Dixie and the like. "Free," "novel" no doubt but "graceful,"—well, that all depends upon the wearer.

In spite of official denials I am sorry to say that Mr. Labouchere's version of the affair at Windsor Barracks is substantially correct. According to the story in *Truth* the rations served out to the Grenadiers on the 14th instant were extremely bad, "not fit", as stated, "for any human being to eat." Formal complaint was made by one of the companies to the piquet officer who "told them there was nothing the matter and ordered them to eat the food." Instead of doing this they "rose, opened the windows, and threw the whole of their rations into the barrack square." It is added that on the occurrence being reported to the Commanding Officer, the offending company were confined to barracks, the corporals also being put under arrest. Although the matter has only just found its way into print, I heard of it some days ago, but was pledged to secrecy. The facts as they were mentioned to me by a person likely to be well informed agree in the main with those quoted above, but I believe the officer, did not actually order the men to eat the food. It is true that he said the rations were all right, but he added that if the men wanted a fresh supply they must pay for it out of their messing fund. The men have not been punished, but the non-commissioned officers did not escape so easily. The wigging administered to them may have been deserved, but in military circles it is felt that the actual delinquents should not have been allowed to go scotfree. This is not, it appears, the only demonstration of the kind that has taken place under the shadow of Windsor Castle. It is said that on a former occasion the bread supplied being of an inferior quality was thrown into the barrack square, The Commanding Officer in his letter published this morning admits that the complaint about the bread was justifiable, but says nothing about its being thrown away. The Colonel's account of the incident of the 14th shows that the men did not complain of the meat being unfit for food, but of its insufficiency. There was too much bone in it to please his men. While he admits that their conduct was childish, the discipline of the battalion is, he contends, all that could be desired. The commissariat apparently is not quite so satisfactory.

Your recent visitor, the Rev. S. A. Barnett, and his fellow-workers at Toynbee Hall, are paying a good deal of attention to India. The other evening Mr. C. L. Tupper, the well-known Bengal Civilian, went to the East End to deliver a lecture in India to the humble students, and Sir Alfred Lyall is shortly to give them another address. An "Indian Class" is, if possible, to be formed. Mr. Barnett complains that the lives of the East Enders are very dull and monotonous. The shops, unlike those in other parts of the metropolis, contain nothing pretty; a carriage is rarely seen in the streets, and if a lady on horseback were to appear in Whitechapel Mr. Barnett believes she would be mobbed.

In Paris the police authorities are introducing a new system of licensing for costermongers, or, as they are rather gradiloquently styled in French "merchants of the four seasons," of whom there are about six thousand in the French capital. Hitherto these humble tradesmen have on payment of a small fee had delivered to them a bronze medal, the presentation of which would secure them against the molestation of the police. It has been ascertained, however, that these medals have frequently been transferred from hand to hand, so that it has been difficult to convict men of plying their trade without the necessary license. In future each man will be furnished, at a cost of tenpence, with a medal and a pocket-book containing a photograph of himself. This system of photographing persons whom it may be necessary to identify at any time has long been in use in connection with season tickets for railways, exhibitions, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Military Department finally closed at Simla on the 7th instant, and is now in full swing at Calcutta. General Collen has left Simla on a short tour. He inspects the Imperial Service troops at Patiala, and thence proceeds to visit the three remount depots at Kurnal, Saharanpur, and Hapur, and the horse-breeding establishment at the latter place. He also visits Roorkee and the siege operations at Pur; thence he goes to Allahabad to inspect the Ordnance and Commissariat establishments, arriving at Calcutta towards the end of the month.

In connection with the next Civil Service Cup Race, the management at Lucknow is getting up a big totalisator in advance on the race. Ninety per cent. of the amount subscribed is to be proportionately divided amongst the ticket-holders of the first and second ponies. One of the advantages claimed for this venture, it is set forth, is that "subscribers are likely to get much better odds in this totalisator than the bookmakers can afford to lay."

The East-Indian Railway traffic earnings in the week ending 7th November amounted to Rs. 8,13,010-10-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,32,558-11-5. Decrease, Rs. 1,19,548-1-5. From 1st July 1891 to 7th November 1891, Rs. 1,51,00,342-8-0. From 1st July 1890 to 8th November 1890, Rs. 1,30,87,658-6-2. Increase, Rs. 20,12,684-1-10. Miles open, week ending 7th November 1891, 1,525½. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Per mile open, week ending 7th November 1891, Rs. 532-15-2. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 611-5-0. Decrease, Rs. 78-5-10.

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for week ending 17th October were Rs. 9,905. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs. 16,346. Decrease, Rs. 6,441. Receipts per mile for week ending 17th October 1891, Rs. 194-3-5. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs 320-8-4. Decrease, Rs. 126-4-11. Receipts from 1st July to 17th October 1891, Rs. 1,75,241. Corresponding period of 1890, Rs. 1,69,777. Increase, Rs. 5,464-0-0.

Lord Wenlock, accompanied by Mr. Rees and Captain Baring, arrives in Calcutta on the 27th instant, and goes to Darjeeling for a few days. Lady Wenlock follows in the Kaiser-i-Hind, arriving on the 2nd proximo.

At Amballa Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice leaves the Viceregal party and proceeds to Simla, where she remains for a month. She is accompanied by Viscount Valitort. Captain Herbert also leaves the party at Amballa and proceeds direct to Calcutta. Captains Pakenham and Pollen arrive from Simla and accompany the Viceroy for the remainder of the tour.

The abnormal character of the past season is evidenced by the returns for the til or gingelly crop, which is for the most part sown during the rains. With the exception of Berar, where an increase of 28,000 acres in the cropped area took place, the falling off has been general, varying from over 35 per cent. in Madras to 12 per cent. in Bombay. Nor are the prospects of the standing crop as bright as one could wish. In Bombay it is said to be "fair to good;" but in the North-West Provinces it is nowhere up to the average, in Madras the outturn is nowhere expected to exceed eight annas, in the Punjab it will probably be poor, and in the Central Provinces, except in the uplands, not more than half the ordinary crop will be harvested.

The *bunniahs* of the village of Ghola, which was looted in the Ajmere riots, have appealed to the Commissioner of Ajmere, stating that they had informed the village police and the lambardars, some time before the village was plundered, that a gang of dacoits were preconcerting plans to plunder the village, but that none of these officials took steps to prevent the organised dacoity. The *bunniahs* of this village claim to have lost property valued at Rs. 7,500, and ask for compensation on the ground that the dacoity was due to the inefficiency of the police.

As we noted at the time, the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the organisation of the police in the North-West Provinces and Oudh was completed some months ago. It has since been under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and certain modifications in detail have been made. The Committee met for the last time on Saturday in consultation with Sir Auckland Colvin at Allahabad, and the form in which the report was to be submitted to the Government of India was then decided. The cost of carrying out the proposals submitted will be something under nine lakhs of rupees.

The Chairman, Mr. Rees, speaking at the anniversary of the Madras Literary Society, warned the students not to look on Mr. Kipling as a trustworthy exponent of the life of the English in India. Mr. Kipling outgauged whatever he touched, although in his touch is ever the all-redeeming attribute of power. Referring to Sir Lepel Griffin's charge that higher education in India was utterly sterile, he instanced proof to the contrary in the improved *personnel* of the public service, observing that that delightful writer was not given to the under-statement of his case. While freely admitting the excellence of Indian domestic life he hoped the writer, who recently refuted Mr. Grigg's (the Director of Public Instruction) charge of general deceit against the natives, also over-stated his case, when he said all English wives have talent and contempt for their husbands. The speaker acquitted educated natives of leading more deceitful lives than others, since all men have a public and private life.

People who remember the internal state of the British troops in India eight or ten years ago, observes the *Pioneer*, will be able to appreciate the figures of a return recently issued from Army Head-quarters setting out the number of murders and suicides that have occurred annually since the year 1886. The subject is a gloomy one, but the aspect here given to it is bright. In former days as regularly as the hot weather came round, the list of "barrack tragedies" would rise by the law of averages year after year, as steadily as the thermometer. Long, irksome and monotonous as the season is to those who are surrounded by the luxury which has been defined for India as "the palliation of discomfort" it needs not much imagination to guess what it must mean to the European soldier. Depression leads to drink, and drink, in too many instances, to savagery and recklessness. At last, and against the sentiments of many military officers, Sir Frederick Roberts decided that men thus exposed to temptation should no longer be subject to the incitement of having the means of carrying out a fatal impulse constantly in their possession: and the result of putting the ammunition under ward have been fortunate beyond all question. In 1887-88 the number of these barrack tragedies sank at one step from 110 to 63 cases: in the succeeding year it fell to 38, and last year it was 35. Among the whole of the British Army in Bengal from October 1890 to the end of September last, there was not a single murder, nor a single attempt at murder. A great reproach has been lifted from the character of the British soldier, and among the many benefits which he owes to the Commander-in-Chief, we hardly know that any is greater than this measure which has shown so clearly that these gravest of crimes were not so much a matter of his character as of his circumstances.

The typical Yankee face has found an enthusiastic admirer in Mr. Millet, the well-known American artist. His country, in his opinion, possesses not only a distinct type of feminine beauty, distinguished for symmetry and refinement, but also a strongly accentuated masculine type, full of character and picturesqueness. The first thing that strikes the observant eye of an American who, after a season abroad, returns to his country sensitive to fresh impressions of his native land, is, he assures us, "the peculiar, nervous, high-strung, keen type of face, which has in it great elements of beauty, prominent marks of character, and an accentuation of lines which are particularly fascinating to the painter." The immortalisation of this type is, in Mr. Millet's opinion, a task which may well fire the ambition of any artist.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. E. B. Carroll occupied the chair. There were also present—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, D. M. Dhuramsey, and Mulji B. Bharbhaya.

AN IMPROVEMENT AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A letter was considered from the Acting Commissioner, stating that complaints had been received from the Secretaries of the Byculla Social Club of the want of proper drinking water arrangements felt by the visitors at the Victoria Gardens, and requesting sanction to the erection of a small iron fountain at a cost of Rs. 250. The amount to be met out of the Commissioner's discretional contingencies.

The necessary sanction was given.

A CURIOUS PETITION.

The following petition was presented to the Standing Committee for consideration, and was forwarded by that body to the Municipal Commissioner for report:—

To Bombay, 9 Nov., 1892.

The Bombay Municipal Corporatoin
Chairman and Members,
Bombay.

Sir,—We the people of landlord and house holder of Chinchpogli locolity beg to inform you that a man, named ——, building a house now at Chinchpugli, who is in abet of using bad old wood and materials and thence put outside plaster and good paint oil and sale of by auction this sort of *kucha* building the said man is built and sale off no once his look after the Municipality man the said man kept Municipality men under his hand doing h's business since long time carrying out this sort of cheating business is going on in Bombay.

Yours Obediently, &c.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Municipal Secretary read a petition, addressed to the Corporation by the inhabitants of the Bhuleshwar Ward, complaining of the scarcity of water supply there.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner (Dr. Weir) in this connection stated that a serious burst occurred on Monday last to the 32-inch Vehar main on Coorla Flats. This had caused a great scarcity of water during the last two days, and he was sorry to say that if a fire had broken out at the time water would not have been available to extinguish it. The Executive had done everything possible to supply the city during the time of the break. The locality where the fracture had taken place, was the embankment in respect of which the Corporation was recently asked to sanction a sum for its repair, a request which was at first lightly treated.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee stated that the complaints of scarcity in the Bhuleshwar district were of longer standing than the last two days. They extended over a long period.

The petition was referred to the Commissioner for report.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1892-93 were considered by the Committee.

After some discussion it was resolved on the motion of Colonel Merewether to take the expenditure side of the Budget first.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that looking at the Budget in the way it was now prepared one would think the Municipal finances were in a healty state with sixteen lakhs of surplus cash balances and so forth, but he was sorry to have to say that in reality it was the Budget of an insolvent body, and not that of a solvent corporation. The income was really 59 lakhs whereas the actual expenditure was 66 or 67 lakhs so that the expenditure exceeded the income by about seven-and-a-half lakhs, and were it not for the surplus cash balances, which formed a sort of reserve fund to be utilized only in times of emergency, there would be, as he had already said, an actual deficiency of seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. Still notwithstanding that fact there had been increases in almost all the departments, excepting the Health Department. He said, therefore, it was not a healthy Budget, and he would propose that it be sent back to the Commissioner with a request that the Budget should be framed in such a manner that the expenditure and the income should be balanced, leaving the surplus cash balances for emergencies.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out to Dr. Cowasjee that the apparent disproportion had been the normal condition of the Budget for the past twenty years. They were a body living on loans.

Mr. [illegible]jee stated that the Budget was framed according to usual practice.

Dr. Cowasjee did not press his proposal and the matter was allowed to drop.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal proposed that an additional column should be added to the Budget showing the revised estimates.

The Acting Commissioner undertook to report on the matter before the next meeting of the Committee.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed a further addition to the manner in which the Budget was prepared in the shape of a summary which would at a glance show the income and expenditure of the Municipality. With the present system it was necessary to expend a good deal of labour and time before anyone could gain that information. He handed round a printed form as a specimen of what he intended should be included in the Budget.

Dr. Viegas seconded, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the summary of expenditure.

The Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment expenditure was passed at Rs. 54,964 as against Rs. 51,318 last year, and that on account of the Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment at Rs. 53,426, as against 52,332 last year.

The Committee then adjourned.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The Chief Justice has fixed the 2nd December and the three following days for the half-yearly examination for the profession of Attorneys and Solicitors of the High Court, which in the usual course was to take place in last September, but was postponed on an application of the candidates, who wanted to have the benefit of the October Vacation for the prosecution of their studies. The articled clerks who have applied to appear at the examination are the following:—1. Mr. Furdoonjee Palonjee Pavree, articled clerk to Mr. Hemming. 2. Mr. Coyajee Nusserwanjee Coyajee, articled clerk to Mr. Bomanjee Perozshah. 3. Mr. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vyas, articled clerk to the late Mr. Joseph Jefferson. 4. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. 5. Mr. Goolabchund Motichand Damania, articled clerk to Mr. John Macfarlane. 6. Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Moos, articled clerk to Mr. Gilbert. 7. Mr. Eduljee Darashah Reporter, articled clerk to Mr. Ardasir Framjee. 8. Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee Wadia, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy. 9. Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Coyajee, articled clerk to Mr. R. M. Sayani. 10. Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw. 11. Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bhrocha, articled clerk to Mr. Payne. The examiners appointed by the Chief Justice for this examination are Mr G. H. Farran, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

Great disappointment is expressed at the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the torpedo depot ship Vulcan, and that it should have been found necessary to again send her into dock at Portsmouth to make good serious defects which developed themselves during her last trials. In many respects the construction of the Vulcan is unique, and, had all been well, she would have proved one of the speediest and most powerful vessels in the navy; but it is now admitted that her design is faulty in a direction in which several other vessels are defective. Too little space and weight have been allowed for machinery, which is consequently rather flimsy, and is unable to bear any severe strain. It is in this connection remembered that Messrs. Laird were fined for making the engines of the Rattlesnake gunboat heavier than was contracted for, and that she is far and away the best of her class. But besides this blemish the Vulcan has others which are peculiarly her own, and are, perhaps, incidental to the fact that she belongs to a wholly new type—her gigantic cranes make her top-heavy, and the workshop is so inconveniently placed as to be almost useless. After the Vulcan's previous breakdown Mr. Durston, engineer-in-chief of the navy, went down from London, and with a special staff, himself undertook the repairs, but even then after a four hours' run at 18 knots, which is two knots less than full speed, the boilers leaked.

BIMETALLISM AND THE UNITED STATES SILVER LEGISLATION.

On Saturday evening the Fabian Society had a meeting for the discussion of bimetallism and the means of bringing it about in connection with the Rupee and Foreign Exchange. Mr. D. Gostling confined himself principally to the history of the subject. His authorities were the lecture at the Society of Arts of Sir Guildford Molesworth, our late Minister of P. W. D. Mr. Moreton Frewin's letters to the *Pioneer* and his published book on the United States Silver Politics. The *doctrinare* argues that "silver and gold being commodities must be subject to the laws of supply and demand." His premises are correct. But his conclusion that "therefore the double standard cannot be maintained" is wrong. It is to these laws that bimetallism owes its compensatory action. The "practical man" knows by experience that the double standard was maintained by France alone at 15½ to 1 from 1789 to 1873, notwithstanding enormous fluctuations in the supply of either metal, and he argues in consequence that "the precious metals are not commodities, but subject to certain occult monetary laws." In this argument both are right and both wrong. The *doctrinaire* is right in theory, wrong in its application; the "practical man" is wrong in theory, right in his deductions from facts. In the middle of last century the demand for silver remittance to India to make up the balance of trade was so strong that Lords Clive and Hastings and the other Nabobs remitted their millions to England at 2s. 6d. per rupee; occasionally during the present century the scarcity of silver for remittance to the East kept the rupee up to 2s. 3d., but usually it was at its par value. The influence of bimetallism was such that when the special demand upon one metal had run up its price, bankers met the international demands made upon them by payments in the relatively cheaper metal, and thus the level price of both was maintained with but slight fluctuations. Sir Guildford's diagram of the relative price of gold as compared with its production proved that the latter suddenly increased by six times the normal quantity when the gold mines in California and Australia were discovered, while its relative price as measured in silver remained steady throughout and only rose after 1873 when Germany threw her silver on the market, and France gave up the free coinage of silver. Sir Guildford's other diagrams proved conclusively that, since 1873, silver and commodities fluctuated in the same exact proportion as measured in gold, and that gold had appreciated in value, silver and commodities remaining steady in value in India and all countries with a monometallic silver currency. But as measured in gold the price of silver and commodities had fallen terribly in value, the significance of which was now thoroughly understood in the United States, the western politicians of which knew and preached that they were paying mortgagees and all creditors 50 per cent. more in commodities than when the debts were incurred. The politics of the United States silver party ruled the situation: and as Moreton Frewin showed in his recent letters, publicists in England from the *Economist* and *Times* downward had libelled the Americans and refused to put the real facts before their readers. We in India had understood that the Bland Bill in 1878 and the Free Coinage Bill of last year were due to spasmodic bursts of agitation, engineered by the wicked machinations of the silver mine-owners in their own selfish interests. It had never been told us, till Moreton Frewin's book and recent letters appeared, that silver had been fraudulently demonetised in Congress and the Senate in 1873 under cover of a simple codification of the Mint Acts, in preparation for the expected abolition of the unconvertible green-back note issue, and resumption of specie payments. The Bill was not even read in Congress, it was falsely there stated that the passing of the Bill would cause the silver dollar to circulate throughout the world, and President Grant signed the Act in utter ignorance that the Act restricted the silver dollar to a legal tender of £1 sterling. The fraud was discovered in 1876 when specie currency was resumed, and then began a long and persistent agitation which would, the lecturer stated, end only in the triumphant rehabilitation of silver in par value with gold throughout the world. The agitation as a compromise produced the Bland Act of 1878 with a minimum coinage of 2,000,000 dollars per month, and twelve years later, *viz.*, last year a further compromise of 4,500,000 dollars per month. The result of this was shown in a letter, quoted in the *Pioneer* of last week, addressed to the *Financial News*, by Messrs. Walter Del Mar and Co., of London, which showed that the visible and invisible stock of silver on January 1, 1891, was 15,000,000 oz., and [illegible] reduced by the U. S. Government purchases by August 31, 1891, to 7,300,000 oz., less than one-half the former amount. This statement was endorsed in a subsequent article by the *Financial News* as correct. Sir Guildford Molesworth showed that the expectation of legislation by the United States raised silver between April and August of last year 25 per cent. above its normal price, and by February of this year the failure to pass this legislation had brought down its price almost to the old figure. All these facts proved that United States legislators alone had sufficient power to raise silver to its old normal value of the past 100 years, and would put heart into France to re-enact her free coinage legislation. This American agitation caused terrible fluctuations in trade, and had already brought down two old and most respectable firms in Bombay, besides causing the Banks serious losses. What was wanted, the lecturer stated, was to raise the value of silver by gentle stages, and hence the proposal advocated by him in his published pamphlet—(The Rupee and Foreign Trade: A Treatise on the Silver Exchanges and Bi-metallism, by D. Gostling, Bombay, price 2 annas)—that the Indian Government should stop the private coinage of silver, sell its Council Bills in London to the full extent demanded, increasing the selling price of these bills by 1-32*d.* of a penny weekly until in three or four years' time par value was reached, and with the proceeds purchasing and shipping silver for coinage into rupees, with which to pay the banker's drafts on presentation. The balance of trade for the past three centuries had been in favour of India. Silver bullion was of no use to the banker, he wanted coined rupees to pay in India for Indian produce sold in Europe. Every rise, of 1-32d. of a penny in the rupee would increase the gold price of Indian produce in London, and correspondingly the gold price of all commodities throughout the world, silver included. Then when bimetallism had become by law a *fait accompli*, the Indian Government would again join in the comity of the nations and throw open its mints to free coinage. At the conclusion of the lecture there was a discussion and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. S. IMPERATOR.

The Imperator left Trieste on the 3rd instant at 2 p.m. and Brindisi on the 4th at midnight, reaching Port Said on the 7th at 7 p.m. She left Suez on the 13th at 2 p.m. and Aden on the 13th at 2 p.m., anchoring at the Apollo Bunder at 8 p.m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Trieste and Brindisi.—Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs Lyons, two children and European nurse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Soloman, Revd and Mr Cockin, Mr and Mrs Horbury child and ayah, Mr and Mrs John Spinner, Mr and Mrs Johnson and child, Mrs and two Misses Mackenzie, Mrs and Miss Herbert and two children, Mrs Vertue, Mrs Crawley, Mrs Mayerhoff, Mrs Wanlers Smith, Mr and Mrs Scott, Miss Elton, Miss Lindsley, Miss Gill, Four Sisters of Charity, Right Rev Bishop Pozzi and Secretary, Brigade-Surgeon Grant, Baron Sterneck, Mr Jelinek, Mr Weigl, Consul R P Heilgers, Dr S Porges, Mr Gordon Lowmere, B C S, Mr E Schon, Mr Pflisterer, Mr Reid, Lieut Chesney Cook, Mr Francke, Mr Kraus, Mr E Muller, Mr Chambrs, Mr Scott, Mr J Janni, Mr G B Stacey, Mr Lyall Stacey, Mr Streatfield, Mr S Solomon, Mr Gunter, C S, Mr Kaye, Mr Buchmann, Mr Byramjee Malabari, Mr N R Chichgar, Mr Gallenkamp, Mr Muner, Mr Pertile, and Mr Enkelmayer.

From Port Said.—Mr F E Caridia, Mr J B Calvocoressi, Mr A P Negroponte, Mr A Eliopula, Mr B G Sfarlo, and 12 deck passengers.

From Suez.—Mr E E Stevens, Mr G D Nutshell, Mr P Vucino, Mr A Vucino, and Mr D Macropolo, and 2 deck passengers.

From Aden.—28 deck passengers.

An alarming sort of paragraph has been going the round of the papers about the deficiency in the numbers of volunteer officers. We all know well enough that it is very difficult to get a sufficient number of qualfied candidates for commissions in the Volunteer Service. But there is nothing to be particularly disquieted at just now. The *establishment* of officers, indeed, will never probably be full, except when there is war in the air. But, as a matter of fact, we have almost exactly the same number of officers that we had on October 31, 1890, the new appointments for the current official year having, up to the present time, all but balanced the retirements.

THE ROAD TO INDIA.

SHALL ENGLAND ABANDON THE MEDITERRANEAN?

Mr. Gladstone's proposal to scuttle out of Egypt has elicited an interesting article from Sir Samuel Baker on England's routes to India and the East. The article appeared in the *Daily Graphic*, and has been followed by letters from Sir Charles Dilke and Admiral Colomb.

THREE POSSIBILITIES.

It is the fashion, says Sir Samuel Baker, to divide the question of "Routes to India" into three possibilities—"the Euphrates Valley Line of Railway," "the Suez Canal," and "the Cape of Good Hope." I contend that were there thirty routes, instead of three in actual existence, it would be imperative that England should protect them all, at any sacrifice, otherwise some route to India would fall exclusively into the hands of an enemy. The Euphrates Valley Line has been hitherto the dream of engineers. Of course it would be feasible, but would it be an example of wisdom to increase the dangers of hostile interference by creating a line of immense length that might be cut at any point? The cost would be enormous, the discomfort of travelling would be frightful with continual breaks in the continuity of transport, and troops in time of emergency would be packed like sardines to travel night and day through some of the hottest portions of the globe. If hurried through such a distance in the summer months, few men could withstand the effects of climate. Such a line of railway could never compete with the Suez Canal route as a commercial means of transport, as the cost would preclude all heavy and bulky goods, especially the wheat of India. There can be no question that the merchants and shipowners of Great Britain are the best judges of commercial routes. They have unanimously declared in favour of the Suez Canal. This being the case, it is the duty of our Government to protect the commerce of the country. Military faddists may amuse themselves, and perhaps, others, by their policy of retrogression, but the fact cannot be gainsaid, that the Suez Canal was created by French talent and perseverance as the short cut Eastern to seas, that it was accepted by the whole world as a great triumph of skill and policy, and that England acknowledged the route by adopting it in preference to others. As 75 per cent. of the tonnage which annually passes through that channel is represented by British vessels, it is clear that we are the supporters of that great highway to the East, and should our vessels be withdrawn the receipts of the canal would be reduced to one-fourth of the present revenue—insufficient for the annual outlay for working expenses, dredging, and repairs. We will assume without argument that the Suez Canal route to India is an absolute necessity, and that at all costs has it must be protected. It is this "protection" that been questioned by certain military authorities who would prefer the route by the cape of Good Hope. In order to form a proper estimate of maritime routes, it will be necessary to examine their actual position at the present time. Let us assume that war has been suddenly declared between France and England, the latter being in alliance with Italy.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IN WAR.

In a few hours all the sub-marine cables would be cut, and we should be bereft of telegraphic news from the outside world. An anglo-Italian fleet would blockade Toulon. A powerful squadron would be in observation at Gibraltar, while fast cruisers would lie at Ceuta to protect the Straits. A third squadron would be cruising off the coasts of Portugal towards the north to intercept any vessels from Cherbourg or Brest that might escape the vigilance of the Channel Fleet. The only danger to British commercial vessels would be exhibited between the British Channel and Gibraltar. The Mediterranean, with Toulon blockaded by an Anglo-Italian fleet, and fast cruisers scouring its land-locked waters, would be absolutely safe. The fast vessels of the P. and O., the Orient and other companies being armed as cruisers would protect themselves. All French vessels would be devoid of coals throughout the Mediterranean; both Toulon and Marseilles being paralysed by the Anglo-Italian combination. I must earnestly invite those who are interested in this important subject to study the map and observe the unbroken line of coaling stations, which would, under such circumstances, exhibit the prodigious power of England. Cyprus is outside the actual line, but it would be available when required. Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, are actually in our hands. Suez would also be made a coal depot for vessels of war, which would obtain the necessary supply for the Red Sea without passing through the Canal to Port Said. There is no coaling station on the Red Sea excepting [illegible] therefore no French ship could obtain a ton of coals at any point nearer than Madagascar. It would be absolutely impossible for any French vessel to appear in the Indian Seas. On the other hand, from Aden we have our coal supply at Bombay, five days' distant; also at Colombo, six and a-half days' voyage. These stations, Aden, Bombay, and Colombo, give us the complete mastery over the Indian Ocean. Mauritius S. lat. 20deg., E. long. 55deg. affords a coal supply always available to our vessels cruising in those seas; also for others that may be approaching by the long Cape route. From Colombo all vessels take coal for Madras and Calcutta; also for China and Australia; therefore the position is one of paramount importance. It would be quite impossible for an enemy's ship to obtain coals at any port whatever in those seas, from which for that reason they would be absolutely excluded. The miniature settlements of Pondicherry, etc., would immediately be lost. From Colombo to Madras, and from the latter port to Calcutta, the chain of stations remains unbroken. In time of war, Calcutta could supply good native coal from the Assam collieries, via the Bhramapootra. From Colombo, Madras and Calcutta the routes converge upon Penang and Singapore, both coaling stations. From Singapore we arrive at the eastern limit of British possessions, the beautiful harbour of Hong Kong; this includes a dockyard that will admit the largest ironclad for any necessary repairs. The most casual observer will appreciate the supreme importance of this continuous line of coaling stations, with the repairing dockyards—Malta, Bombay, and Hong Kong. These give England the complete control of those eastern seas, in which an enemy would be helpless for lack of fuel. In the event of war, no French ship could ever reach those seas, as she could not carry sufficient coal to enable her to steam the distance to Singapore.

THE VIEWS OF THE ADVOCATES OF THE CAPE ROUTE.

The advocates of the Cape of Good Hope route have argued that a vessel of extreme speed could arrive at Bombay only five or six days later than the average length of voyage by the Suez Canal. Those persons ignore the fact that the same vessel of "extreme speed" would complete the voyage through the Suez Canal three or four days quicker than it is performed by the slower ships; therefore the same fast vessel would arrive at Bombay, via the Canal, nine or ten days earlier than she could perform her voyage by way of the Cape. At the same time that I advocate the superior claims of the Red Sea route to that of the Cape of Good Hope, I do not wish to disparage the vast importance of that second line of communication with the East. No enemy could possibly interfere with us, the South Atlantic would be a "mare clausum," as the only existing coaling stations are British. I will now reverse the position of Great Britain, and suppose that a temporary insanity may have seized the British people; that to avoid the ill-humour and jealousy of France, we may have evacuated Egypt, and, through the advice of pessimists we may have given up Cyprus, Malta, and Gibraltar, thereby depriving ourselves of all coaling stations, and forsaking our only dockyard between England and Bombay! Italy would be compelled to remain neutral in a war with France, should England retire from the Mediterranean. France would occupy Malta immediately upon our evacuation, and she would seize the Suez Canal, and form a coal depot at Suez, thus having a magnificent base for hostile operations against our Eastern Empire. With such a base, France could quickly drive us out of Aden, which would be forced to capitulate for want of water and supplies: the whole power of our enemy from Toulon to the Red Sea entrance could be concentrated against that point with the advantage of an unlimited coal supply only five days distant at the French base of operations (Suez).

ADEN AND CEYLON.

Aden would now become the great strategical point for an attack upon the commercial fleets of India. There are no defences in Ceylon that could resist a French attack from such an admirable base. Colombo would assuredly fall, and all the advantages of stations that we now possess would change hands to our complete discomfiture. In the old Napoleonic war Mauritius was a thorn in the flesh to England, when, in possession of the French, their first cruisers pounced upon our Indian merchantmen. This would be repeated. Madagascar, Mauritius, Colombo and Aden would form a French line of coaling stations, while England would be entirely crippled for want of coal supply. I cannot conceive how England could resist such a plan of attack, should France be left in undisturbed possession of the Mediterranean. I will not venture upon the complications that might ensue throughout the Indian Empire, should our prestige be lowered by the stoppage of telegraphic communication with England, the loss of the Mediterranean, and the capture of Aden and Colombo by an enemy; but I feel convinced that should we retreat from the Mediterranean, or abandon Egypt and the Suez Canal, through fear of France or any other Power, the step will be fatal to our reputation, and will be justly regarded throughout the millions of the East as the "beginning of the end" of British rule. Should any Englishman be doubtful upon this point, let him refer the question to any educated German, Italian, or to an unprejudiced Frenchman; he will be informed that in the opinion of the civilised world "a retreat from Egypt, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean by Great Britain, would be regarded as a national suicide."

A HARNESS FACTORY FOR SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Government of India seems at last to have made up its mind to establish a Harness and Saddle Factory in Southern India, writes the *Madras Times*. This Factory is to supply the wants of the Western Presidency as well as Madras, and is likely to be a success if we can argue from the quality of Madras leather. It is well known that tanned hides form one of the principal exports of Madras; but it is perhaps not so well known, except to merchants and dealers, that Madras tannages command a higher price on the London and Liverpool markets than any other Indian leather. Goat skins especially are very much sought after; but both buffalo and cow-hides from Madras are at the top of the market. So much is this the case that thousands of hides are daily imported into Madras by the Madras Railway from Raichore; these hides come from Central India, the Bombay Presidency, the Deccan, and even from the distant Punjab to receive the "affiche" of Madras tannage. The cause of this is, the special tanning material used in the Madras Presidency. This is the bark of the "*Cassia Auriculata*," which grows in great proportion on all waste lands in the Peninsula, and is cheap and effective, or contains a large proportion of tannic acid—as much as 22 per cent. The acid seems to be peculiarly fitted for tanning purposes, as it gives a pleasant light brown colour to the hide; while the tanning material in Bengal and the rest of India is usually babool bark ("*Acacia Arabica*"), which gives a much darker brown approaching a redish tint, and in consequence the leather is not so valuable. Myrabolams are also used in both Presidencies, and these also are very plentiful in Madras, the best being obtained from the Salem district; a large quantity is also obtained from the Godavery district, but the quality is inferior. The myrabolam is the product of two trees, both of which are plentiful in South Indian forests, *viz.*, the "Terminalin Bellarica" and the "Terminalia Chebula." As, however, myrabolams command a high price in Europe, they are but little employed in tanning in this Presidency; but the cheaper and equally effective "tengadoo" ("Cassia Auriculata") is used.

All these facts being patent, it is matter of much surprise that it has been left to the Government to establish a Leather Factory in this Presidency; and indeed it is surprising that so much leather is sent away from Madras to Europe to return in the shape of finished goods, when all the material necessary for finishing exists in India, and is sent away along with the leather to be used in Europe. If any enterprising firm had taken time by the forelock and set up a Currying and Leather-finishing Factory, there is no doubt that enormous profits might have been made, as the demands of the Army alone amount to one lakh of rupees worth of tanned and curried hides in this Presidency, and Bombay would probably require as much, if not more, as they have more cavalry in the Bombay Presidency than we have. It is a great pity that a chance like this has been allowed to slide; had any one come forward to supply tanned and curried hides of good quality at reasonable rates, there is no doubt that no factory would ever have been set up by the Government; but Government has been seeking in vain for an efficient source of supply to the two minor Presidencies, since the Factory that exists at Cawnpore is only equal to the wants of the Bengal Presidency and North-West. It will now be found that Government will be a buyer of raw and tanned, and partly tanned hides in the local market, will also purchase tanning materials and employ a large amount of labour, all of which will tend to raise prices and diminish the profit of one of the most exports of the Southern Presidency. There is yet time if some one would bestir themselves: the Government Factory is not yet commenced, and if any other reliable source of supply was indicated, it is probable that it would be abandoned, as Government has no desire to interfere with private enterprise, and it is only in the absence of such that it tries [illegible] easily curried and finished out here without any great expense, and tanned hides can be purchased from many sources. Tanneries under native management exist in numbers at Bangalore. Salem, Cuddapah, Madras Coimbatore, Dindigul, and nearly all the principal towns, and are conducted with the strictest economy. It would only be necessary to indicate to the managers the class of tannage that is wanted in order to procure it; at present the leather is not steeped long enough, but it can be made a *sine qua non* that it should have at least six months in the pit. Excellent leather would be the result, and the work of the European would be confined to currying and finishing, which the native knows little or nothing about and never practises. The result would probably be large Government orders, and the production would be in a favourable position to compete with imported leather, which has to bear the expense of being sent to Europe and back again, besides undergoing the costly manipulation of European artizans. Here a good foreman could direct cheap native labour with the most favourable results.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE RICE CROP IN BURMA.

The report received from the Local Administration on the prospects of the crop on the 31st October is as follows:—

"The second report received from Deputy Commissioners, dated the 7th November, show that on the 31st October the total area under rice in the ten chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma was estimated to be 4,219,137 acres; this estimate gives an increase of 89,129 acres over that given last month. The estimate given last month remains unaltered for the Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa and Shwegyin districts; there is a large increase of 77,143 acres in the Bassein estimate owing to *taungya* cultivation in the Bassein sub-division having been omitted in last month's estimate, and the following districts also show an increase—Tharrawaddy 5,663, Prome 566, Amherst 16,199 acres; the following show a decrease—Pegu 3,925 and Henzada 6,500 acres. The area now estimated is 302,949 acres in excess of the actuals of last year and 338,276 acres in excess of the estimate for the corresponding period last year. Crop prospects are generally good, but more rain is much wanted in nearly all districts. In Tharrawaddy the cessation of rain has seriously affected crop prospects in most circles from Letpadan to Zigon, while in Prome crops on 5,387 acres have been destroyed by drought. In Bassein crops on 5,050 acres are reported to have been destroyed by floods and insects; and crops on 5,000 acres are reported to have been destroyed in Thongwa, but the cause is not given. Unless there is a fair fall of rain soon the prospects of outturn may alter considerably for the worse."

THE SESAMUM (TIL) CROP OF 1891.

In common with other crops sown during the rainy season, the til or gingelly crops have suffered by the abnormal character of the past season. The area placed under the crop has been somewhat increased since the date of the last report of late sowings, and may be still further enlarged in parts of the country where the plant is cultivated as a winter crop. On the other hand, the earlier sowings over considerable tracts have been damaged by excessive rain in August and September.

Area.—Except in Berar, where about 28,000 acres are estimated to be under the crop in excess of last year, the decrease in area is general. The decrease in the reporting provinces may be roughly estimated from the following figures:—

	Normal.	Decrease.
Bombay	696,000	12 per cent.
Madras	407,000	35¼ „
Central Provinces	338,000	25 to 30 „
Punjab	187,000	22½ „
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	175,000	15 „

Condition and prospects.—The condition of the standing crop in Bombay is fair to good. In no district in Madras is the outturn expected to exceed eight annas. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the condition of the crop is nowhere up to the average. In the Punjab prospects are unfavourable, and the outturn will probably be poor. The report from the Central Provinces states that in the hilly parts of the Provinces, where light and well-drained lands abound, a three-quarter crop may be expected, but in the plain country the outturn will be less than half the normal. Except in one taluk the Berar crop is said to be in good condition and to promise a satifactory outturn.

THE PROPOSED EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., speaking at Bodmin, on the 29th ultimo, referred to the proposed evacuation of Egypt and the relationship of England and France in the matter. In course of his observations the hon. gentleman said:—

Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle touched upon the occupation of Egypt, and he was supposed to express a wish that we should decently depart from that country. (Cheers.) What happened afterwards was strange, if not comic. The Gladstonian papers seemed a little perturbed at what they thought was Mr. Gladstone's indiscretion. They almost ventured to rebuke the right hon. gentleman for his utterances, which brought into forcible contrast the more-guarded language Lord Spencer used almost contemporaneously in another place. Now, he came before them to say that if Mr. Gladstone did not desire that we should as decently and quickly as possible get out of Egypt he (the speaker) did. (Cheers.) He was of that opinion, whoever else might be to the contrary. He thought it was possible for this country, not very long hence, to take its departure from Egypt in circumstances not endangering the future well-being of the country, and not discreditable to the British nation. He saw no reason whatever why Lord Salisbury should not go on developing the policy which he had conducted, why he should not in due course of time complete and accomplish our departure from that country. Let them not make up their minds beforehand that this or that was impossible. Rather let them believe that Lord Salisbury would be consistent in one part of the world as in another, and that the policy which led to the act of renunciation of Heligoland might, in due course, lead to their departure from Egypt. Mr. Gladstone said at Newcastle, as he had said more than once before, it was true that he intervened in Egyptian affairs, but he did so because he was compelled by the obligations which were contracted by his predecessors in office. That was the opinion which Mr. Gladstone sincerely held, but it was a singular opinion on his part, because he suspected that no single associate of Mr. Gladstone shared that opinion. True it was that the former Government entered into engagements with Egypt of a rather vague and informal character; nevertheless he was the last person to underrate the sacredness of the engagements or diminish the obligation of fulfilling them. But during Mr. Gladstone's Government the engagements entered into with regard to Egypt were defined much more strictly, were made much more exact, much more binding. We were bound to France to co-operate with her, but when the crisis came in Egypt France would not co-operate. Our obligations at once ceased. What was done by us single-handed was not required by any pledge or any obligation, by any consideration of honour. He had said that he should be glad if we were quit of Egypt. He said that with the full knowledge that we were doing a great work there. We had restored order in Egypt; we had restored the equilibrium of its finances; we had relieved the peasants from the foulest tyranny of the *corvee*, from arbitrary exactions, and from many another miserable device of tyranny; and we were at this moment carrying on reforms throughout the judicial and police administration of Egypt, so that the poor fellaheen should have justice administered to them by upright Judges who could be trusted not to sell their justice for lucre. Yet he would point out that they were under no obligation to continue that work. What we were doing was good, but it was done, so to speak, as an act of grace, and not in fulfilment of any bond; and an act of grace might be interrupted or withdrawn at the pleasure of the person or the nation that was practising the act. He shared the desire that we should complete the good work in Egypt, but he was not disposed even for that to pay too high a price; and if our continued maintenance of the existing system in Egypt was to be at the price of poisoning, as it were, the political atmosphere of Europe, he thought we were bound to prefer the lesser evil to the greater, and, if necessary allow Egypt to trust to itself. But he did not think it was necessary. He believed the nation with whom we had most to deal—France—was as deeply interested in the well-being of Egypt as we were—he might almost say more deeply interested—and it would not be difficult to draw up conditions of departure which should secure for the future of Egypt such a body of international police as would prevent any cessation of the progress we had been making, and allow it to come to its expected conclusion. (Cheers.) France had great interest in Egypt. It was French intelligence and capital which made the Suez Canal, and England opposed it. That was a matter which England regretted to her shame, and England would be totally unworthy [illegible] not recognize that France had great claims to regard in respect to Egypt. Though in a critical moment France refused to co-operate with us we might well be considerate and tender in dealing with her. He repeated that conditions might be laid down under which withdrawal might be executed. The conditions had been arranged by Lord Salisbury four years ago, and if there was an adequate motive England might retire from Egypt without endangering its progress, and under conditions which would ensure the maintenance and fulfilment of that progress. Was there an adequate motive? As long as we were in Egypt, if by any means we could make our power and influence felt for peace, if our motives were made transparent and clear above all suspicion, then great would be the gain to Europe, and great would be the gain to us. As it was our influence was hampered and injured by the fact that there was the jealousy on the part of the French nation to our presence there, a suspicion that we were undermining their just position in Egypt, a feeling that we were not going to fulfil our engagements, that we were going to steal some advantage we ought not to take; and until we got rid of that feeling we were not able to exercise the influence we ought to exercise in Europe. He wished, therefore, that Lord Salisbury might be able to do something akin to what he had done in the case of Germany—to show that he was above this feeling of international jealousy, above the notion of withholding from France what was due to her, that he was capable of doing as great an act towards the great Republic of France as he was towards the great empire of Germany. (Cheers.) There was the cession of Heligoland, which he ventured to characterise as one of the best acts ever done by any British Foreign Minister. It had renewed England's friendship with Germany, it had indicated anew our goodwill to, and our kindred with, the Teuton race; and if there had been any umbrage between England and Germany, any roughness of feeling, or any suspicion or awkwardness, it had disappeared under that great act. (Cheers.) It was to be hoped that Lord Salisbury would be able in the case of Egypt to act in some such fashion, so as to demonstrate that we were free from any desire of going back upon our promises, that we were ready to fulfil the pledge we gave through repeated Governments, that we had no intention to stop in Egypt, and that, if we could agree with other nations so as to continue the progress and development of that country, we were ready to come out. If we could do that we should make ourselves great and influential in bringing, as it were, France into line with the peaceful nations of the rest of Europe, and in preventing the awful dangers which might arise, and the awful calamities which would occur, upon the outbreak of war. He regarded the situation now in Europe as one of extreme gravity, more grave than it had been for some years past, requiring more the full operation of peaceful influences. It would be indiscreet to refer to occasions of danger but they did exist on many sides. There might be some who read those words who would scoff at them, but, perhaps, the time would come sooner than they expected when the thing they were disposed to deride and denounce, and to characterize by harsh and contemptuous terms, would take place, and then the shame would be theirs and not those who made the suggestion.

A terrible collision has occurred in the English Channel between the Boston steamer Collier and the barque Charlwood. Fifteen persons belonging to the Charlwood, including the captain, his wife and son, the nurse and governess, and ten of the crew, were drowned. The captain's little daughter was saved.

In charging the grand jury at the Nottingham Sessions, Mr. Buszard, Q.C., the Deputy-Recorder, said he was one of those who thought that the time for grand juries had passed away. They were in the past a most valuable institution. A grand jury in old times unquestionably interposed very strong protection between the despotism of the Monarch and the liberty of the subject. But those days of despotism had passed way, and he really could not see why gentlemen engaged in business in our greatest commercial centres should be called away from business at what was probably the most valuable hour of the day to hear over again, without any legal assistance whatever, cases that had already been carefully considered by the magistrates of the town, and cases which would again receive the careful consideration of the petty jury. It seemed to him that it would be a reform in the right direction and a great saving of the time of commercial men if they were not called upon to discharge the duties of grand jurymen.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Sir Charles Dilke has, in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*, an article of no less than thirty-eight pages under the above title:—

He went to the French manœuvres in September, writes the *Daily Chronicle*, as a specially invited and honoured guest. He outdoes his hosts in politeness. His first sentence is as good as a proof of this. "Germany has this year lost that uncontested supremacy in Europe which she has enjoyed for twenty years." It is certainly no news to any military student, least of all to Sir Charles Dilke, that the French Army has been rapidly growing in apparent military strength, and he expressed an opinion virtually to that effect four years ago in the same review. But we confess that his present enthusiasm in respect of the French Army seems to us based upon not much better foundation than his pessimism concerning England in rivalry with Russia. He has been much impressed by the magnitude of Russian force on paper, and he makes little allowance for distances and want of communication to bring the troops up were they would be wanted. In France he has been so much impressed with the goodness of the work done by four army-corps on the scene of Napoleon's 1814 campaign, the easy, rolling, almost hedgeless plains of Champagne, that he has scarcely taken into account the prolonged preparations that were made before the troops took the field. Having indicated, however, that we gravely doubt whether his statements, to say nothing of his omissions, bear out his conclusions as regards the French Army or Armies, it may be well to point out two perfectly groundless statements about British troops. Some foolish person has recently written that the pennons of our Lancers "add greatly to the spectacular effect of our field-days." They are rolled round the lance, and does anybody suppose Lancers would carry pennons in modern war? And some equally foolish scribes in English newspapers expressed astonishment that British troops could march and fight from six in the morning until two p.m., "when the thermometer stood at 81deg. in the shade." What competent or experienced critics rather wondered at in Hampshire was that a few men without packs should have shown so much sign of fatigue when they had done some twenty miles at a temperature of about 75deg. in the shade. And it is not true that men fell out in large numbers, any more than it is true that our outpost service was capable of being compared to those of the French, for we had simply none. So Sir Charles Dilke does not seem to have assimilated his facts. And he admits that, however good the French soldier may be, and we believe he is now very good indeed, the French officer leaves a good deal to be desired. One corps out of four was "inefficiently commanded," and the superior general had "to be continually interfering to help his lame duck." Sir Charles doubts whether political and social conditions in France "admit of an approach to perfection in the officering of her army in the superior ranks." The cavalry officers "are too old." Generals will have men under them that they know, but "may not in all cases have men under them that they can trust." Some officers in high command "have their minds closed against" the new ideas. The "French army-corps" would probably take the field more rapidly than is assumed in books, and in not so complete a form." The staffs, however, "are good all round," and there was no "fuss." This statement is, nevertheless, immediately followed by one to the effect that General de Gallifet did not learn of the order to cease fire, on one occasion, "for an hour and twenty minutes," owing to the breakdown of the telegraph. We could have done better with our flag-waggling, which the French dislike, as they do "our mounted infantry and our machine guns." Certainly the value of the mitrailleuses twenty-one years ago was not clearly demonstrated. But then modern machine guns are not mitrailleuses, and we pity any French brigade that is sent against even field entrenchments provided with machine guns properly served. And surely France is leaning on a broken reed if she adopts Sir Charles Dilke's conclusions that "if there be here and there in the French Army incompetent corps commanders, and aged generals of division, and one or two stupid brigadiers, these men have just sense enough to be aware of their deficiencies, and to allow the colonels under them to solve difficulties for themselves." But if an enemy happened to make a combined movement just upon the point at which the duffers are to be found—what then? Where would the combined reply be? Even when "the cantonments and hours had been settled weeks before-hand," and the work of the "commissaries had been prescribed," and they had had not "even to cope with the ordinary difficulties occasioned by the existence of the base end of a line," the eye of a civilian like Sir C. Dilke could discover deficiencies in the operations of the superior officers if not in those of the supply departments. Then "the cavalry were little used for scouting or for reconnaissance," which is just what French military critics have themselves been saying. And convoys went close to the enemy, and unguarded, without being attacked! companies of infantry which should have been 180 strong "often fell" to 120. Then, although the French drill-books say the dangerous zones were to be "crossed by rushes," and "all the fire zones were very dangerous," "the attacking lines moved forward at a steady pace without rushes," in "single line and by a succession of single lines." The cavalry were not "like the whiskers of a cat," to use the French phrase. "It may have been the over-preparation of the manœuvres which caused the French cavalry on this occasion to be little of the kind." As in 1870, the cavalry instead of being in front (or on the flanks of the enemy) were frequently "in fact behind" the army. "There was no attempt to establish touch with the enemy," and even in an ideal cavalry country like Champagne the march was mainly "along the roads, as though in profound peace." General Gallifet alone seems to know how to use cavalry, but he was otherwise engaged. He can "use his cavalry all the time and never tire it," while "his successors tire it and never use it." At two different battles "artillery allowed itself to be approached by infantry within 400 yards, and then retired to a distance of not more than 800 yards from infantry and again opened fire, which in Germany would have been prevented by the umpires." Yes, and was promptly punished by the umpires even in despised Hampshire. The French rules as to attack formation are not unlike our own, "but the practice seems as different as possible, for the French do not act upon the regulations by taking full advantage of cover." Sir Charles has something hostile to say about the French practice of firing at an enemy over the heads of advancing infantry, and fancies that "the fire would frequently have been masked in war by the infantry on the same side." The French "carry, but make little use of, entrenching tools," which they might well have used in a country like Champagne, a country, as Sir Charles says, of "rolling stubbles." The "umpire service at the French manœuvres seems defective." The chief umpire was "both stage manager and leading actor." But in our manœuvres the umpires never waited for the chief umpire. On one occasion a captain stopped a brigade, and his decision was upheld. We must not hesitate to say that Sir Charles Dilke comes to very different conclusions from those which will be formed by many readers of his article. It will be read nowhere with more satisfaction than in Germany. He has reversed the role of Balaam, and has cursed where he went to bless. Yet his whole tone is so eminently considerate for the French; and in regard of the cavalry he is only echoing the best French criticism—that the article will be highly appreciated in France. He must have other reasons than he alleges in the Review for the favourable picture with which he begins and closes his remarks. We yield to none in admiration of the progress that France has made. But if, as we believe, Sir Charles Dilke has told us nothing but what he saw and heard from professional critics present at the manœuvres on the Marne and the Aube, the progress is not as great as we have been led to believe. Those who can read moreover, between the lines, will perceive that there are many reasons to suppose there are many weak links in the chain of French military efficiency. Transport is not tested by making it do its work weeks beforehand, as we do, and as the French did. Marching thirty or thirty-five miles in a day is not everything—not of much use unless the trains of supplies can keep pace. As mere marching, it has been beaten by the Bulgarians in 1885. The one reassuring point for the friends of France—and she has very many in this country—is what Sir Charles Dilke has to say of the discipline of the soldiers. It is not, he tells us, what that of the Germans is; and it never will be, he adds. But it is good, and the French private, he thinks, is more of a natural soldier than the German. Before the appearance of this article no one had any doubt about the fighting qualities of the Frenchman. The doubt was about his discipline. If that has greatly improved the French Army has progressed immensely.

Captain Anderson, of the City of Vienna, has been presented with a silver centre piece by the passengers on the vessel's recent voyage, in recognition of the Captain's courtesy and able handling of the steamer in the late cyclone.

CHILDREN OF THE HAREM.

Mr. Frederick Boyle in the *National Observer* writes:—The full report of Professor Macmillan's address delivered at Bombay upon 'Heredity and the Regeneration of India' will be welcome. It is a subject of great interest, and the view which he took makes it more interesting still. Short as is the summary published, it shows the argument distinctly. India—to use a general term—once gave birth to poetry and philosophy 'fit to rival the masterpieces of Greece; but for many centuries she has not turned out a single great poet, dramatist, historian, philosopher, or even story-teller. To compare the *Mahabharata* with the *Illiad* is bold; bolder still to compare the *Darsanas* with the Greek philosophy; boldest of all to set the *Lost Ring* and the *Toy Cart* beside the Athenian drama. But we may make allowance for enthusiasm. Why has the production of such great works ceased? Professor Macmillan has convinced himself that 'the practice of female seclusion,' acting through 'heredity,' is the chief agent. Those evils did not exist in the grand era. By deduction and induction alike, therefore, he argues that the secret of India's degeneracy lies here. Active outdoor exercise develops the intellectual as well as the physical strength of women. Under the *zenana*, *purdah*, or *harem* system, girls and wives are 'never allowed to breathe the fresh air of heaven on foot or on horseback.' If they can afford carriage exercise, the air is excluded by blinds and curtains. No opportunity is granted them 'of taking any part whatever in the active life of their husbands and brothers.' Thus the race deteriorates. 'The rapid rise and fall of Oriental empires may be mainly attributed to the effect of female seclusion.'

Of the first link of this chain of reasoning I would say little, for two reasons: we have not the full text, and every one is as well able as myself to speak. Great poets came to an end in an early stage of Greek history also. The great dramatists and historians did not survive them long. The grand school of philosophers was exhausted in a couple of hundred years. Was this an effect of female seclusion? There is an era called the Renaissance, when something of the antique genius burst forth again, blazed for two generations, and died down. Phenomena of the same class have appeared all through the course of history, and there is no reason to seek an exceptional cause in India. That empires fall through the physical degeneracy of the conquering race is a simple and a favourite theory, but based on the instance of Rome alone—where women were not secluded. Persia should point the moral, if there be one. But Cambyses was the strongest man of his time; Xerxes the tallest and handsomest; Artaxerxes himself, says Plutarch, marched two hundred furlongs a day, on foot, in full panoply, often foremost in the most difficult places, during that terrible retreat from the land of the Cadusians. Even Darius, the last of that royal house, had no equal in athletic exercises, and, besides, could drink all his staff under the table. The Persian nobility were as brave and as formidable in the time of Alexander as in that of Miltiades. But we may drop the historical question.

Harem children ought to be degenerate if there be no flaw in Professor Macmillan's premises. But, as a fact, does the experience of observant travellers support that conclusion? It is necessary, indeed, to distinguish. The practice of secluding women entails beyond doubt one most evil influence of the kind asserted. A boy of the ruling class spends the first eight years of his life among silly women and slaves. Until the age of puberty, or even later, he passes the most of his time with them, as a rule. Under such circumstances, his education is not only neglected but perverted. At best, he loses the years most precious for the formation of character; and at worst, he gains a host of hateful vices. But this is incidental, so to speak; the question raised by Professor Macmillan is whether or no the offspring of mothers shut up in a harem are born less healthy and less intelligent than other children? Speaking from a wide experience, I think there is an error somewhere. In Turkey, for instance, which should be the strongest case, I remember great personages who were pitiably feeble; but one need not rack one's memory to find great personages in England who could match them at every point of weakness, mental or bodily. The bulk of Turkish pashas are well-grown, powerful men. They run to fat, which is constitutional; they are monstrously ignorant, many grotesque; but those who have dealings with them are apt to find they are not stupid in the sense of wanting brains enough for the conduct of their proper business. The diplomatists of Europe have long been convinced of this. And there is one point nearly all possess—resolution; call it stubborness if you will. Professor Macmillan seems to think that this quality must deteriorate in especial, but it is the one which Turks have inherited most vigorously from their savage forefathers. They are not an intelligent race—as far from it as could be. But I never forget an observation which Sir Alfred Lyall made to me one Sunday afternoon at Simla, twelve years ago. 'Every reigning family,' said he, 'from the frontier of Europe to China and from Siberia to Afghanistan is Turk (Toorkman) by blood. Look at the map! That people must have a genius of some sort, after all!' So it has been more or less for ages. And they seclude their women rigorously: saving that very minute percentage which Osman Bey would have us accept as representative of the nation. When allowance is made for those incidental mischiefs of the system which have been named, one might almost think that the Turks are particularly healthy; and intelligent, also, in their limited way.

In India Professor Macmillan is at home, and doubtless he has instances to cite on challenge. But, taking the majority of that class which secludes its women, do the young members really fall below the average in physique or natural intelligence? At the Mayo College, for example? It is not easy to judge the latter point, because the evil influences referred to are yet more powerful in India than elsewhere; but the authorities of that college could give some information. In Africa, decidedly, members of the royal house are not degenerate as a rule, and the caboceers, to say the least, hold their own. Those who took part in the Ashanti war remember the polished and intelligent air of the few chiefs whom they encountered. When, at Prahsu, Sir Evelyn Wood asked M. Kuhne how King Koffee might be known, the released missionary answered: 'O, you cannot mistake him! He looks the king!' This, in spite of an unusually dark complexion—for an Ashanti—and scars of small-pox. And Burton says of the Dahomey monarch: He looks a King of (negro) men: athletic, upwards of six feet high, agile; skull rounded and well set on; strong jaw; pleasant smile.' I think Grant mentions not one king in his *Walk Across Africa* who is not described as tall and intelligent. Of course, even royal women in Africa are not secluded as in Asia. But then, the kings and chiefs stand higher above the average of the race.

It may be that we exaggerate the unhealthiness of the harem system—in the case, at least, of rich or powerful families. There are few books—so far as my reading goes—that tell us what one would like to know about it; and the most of those are suspect. One, indeed, written, as the authoress states, 'by the daughter and the wife of an English Consul,' gives quite an unexpected picture of the Imperial seraglio. I am sorry to forget the name, but it will be easily identified by that inscription on the title page. The lady describes 'high jinks' at Yildiz Kiosk such as the wildest English school-girls only dream of longingly. It is but a section of the Imperial ladies who indulge themselves thus, we learn, and they are called the Bashi-Bazouks; others are shocked; others encourage them, but all laugh. It is plain, however, that when a proper proportion of the inmates are free to divert themselves with any madcap sport—so many, in fact, as choose to do so—all are at liberty to take 'active out-door exercise, if it please them. The fashions of the Sultan's household are imitated elsewhere, no doubt in this as in other matters. Girls so bright and lively as those we see in India of the lower class will assuredly find means to develop their 'physique' in spite of purdahs. As for their minds that is another thing. Remember, I dispute not for one instant that the seclusion of women is a mischievous and abominable practice. But personally I have never seen cause to believe that most of the children thus raised are less healthy or less naturally intelligent than others of their race.

Colonel E. A. Bruce, Commissary-General, left Madras on Saturday for Belgaum to meet Brigadier-General Badcock, the Commissary-General-in-Chief. After inspecting Belgaum and Bellary, the Commissary-General-in-Chief will come to Madras on the 22nd instant, and after a short stay here will leave for Bangalore, Mysore, Hunsur and Wellington, from which latter station he will return to Madras. After this Secunderabad will be inspected on the way back to Calcutta.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Bliss will shortly complete his enquiry and report into the working of the Income-Tax Department in the Presidency town, and will then proceed to Calcutta to join his appointment on the Supreme Legislative Council. Doubtless the Madras Government has good reasons for deputing him on his present special duties, but it is not thought likely that his investigations will result in any remarkable disclosures.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Langridge, Surgn-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Nowgong.

November 17.

Vismes de Ponthiou, Lt, Bo, 10th Regt, L I, from furlough, from Europe.
Parker, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Lancers, to join, from Europe.

November 17.

Iyster, Major, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Bhuj.
Bengough, Col Ms, H P, enroute to England, from Bangalore.
Dowdall, Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Deesa.
Perkins, Lt, Bengal, R A, enroute to England, from Manipur.
Keppel, Lt, Bengal, R S F, enroute to Calcutta, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—November 17.

Herbert, Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Neemuch.

November 18.

Venner, Lt, Bengal 10th Infty, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Priestley, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Regt, H C, to join, to Jalna.
Haumer, Lieut, 22nd Bo I, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Carson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Baroda.
Seymour, Capt, Bo, 16th Infty, from leave, to Raipur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November, 1891.

I. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Qrs.

Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Nesbit Road Head-Qrs.

To-day, 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.

II. On Saturday next, the 21st inst., No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for Drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

Dress:—Both Companies—Drill Order.

III. The adjourned Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at the Fort Head-quarters on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Business:—To consider and pass the accounts; to receive and decide upon the nomination of Gentlemen to fill the existing vacancy of 2nd Lieutenant in No. 1 Company, and the general business of the Corps.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th November, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank road end of the Parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3145 Vol. C. Wilson to "C" Coy.; No. 3146 Vol. A. S. Brooks, No. 3147 Vol. E. E. F. Godfrey and No. 3148 Vol. H. Long to "D" Coy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines, are requested to apply for the same as early as possible.

2. Members in possession of spare saddles, bridles or buckets are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjt, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.*)

Surg-Maj. A. J. Willcocks, Civil Surg of Agra, furlough in India, on medical certificate, for 1 year and 60 days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Lt-Col W. Charsely Thomas (V. A.) Uncovenanted Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, 6 months' medical certificate.

Kunwar Bharat Singh, Offg Magte and Collr, Ballia, privilege leave for 3 months, from 24th Nov. 1891, or subsequent date.

The Rev. A. S. Dyer, Chap of Meerut, furlough for 2 years.

Mr E Galbraith, Jt-Magte, 1st grade, to be Insp-Genl of Registration and Commr of Excise and Stamps, N-W P and Oudh, sub *pro tem*.

Mr T Stoker, of the C. S., late Settlement Officer of Bulandsahar, at present on furlough, on return from leave, to be Inspr-Genl of Registration and Commr of Excise and Stamps, N-W P and Oudh, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr E Galbraith.

Mr E T Lloyd, Offg Depy Commr, Lalitpur, on being relieved by Mr H C Ferard, to officiate as Magte and Collr of Agra, until further orders.

Mr E B Alexander, Magte and Collr, Etawah, is hereby placed on special duty under Art 98 (*a*) of the C S Regulations, from date on which he makes over charge of the dist to Mr J Nugent.

Mr H Fraser, Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N-W P, on return from furlough, to be placed on special duty at the Secretariat, in connection with the preparation of a collection of local rules and orders having the force of law, for the N-W P and Oudh.

Surg W G Thorold, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Civil Surg, 2nd Class, with grade station, Cownpore.

Surg J Morwood, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of this Govt, to be Civil Surg, 2nd class, with grade station, Meerut, from 1st Apl 1891, but to remain attached to the Sultanpur dist.

Surg A E. Roberts to be a Depy Sanitary Commr in the N-W P and Oudh, *sub pro tem* from date on which Surg W G Thorold's services were placed at the disposal of the Home Dept of the Govt of India.

Mr. H C Ferard, Offg Magte and Collr, Etah, on being relieved by Mr. E Galbrath, the charge of the Subdivision of Lalitpur in the Jhansi dist.

Mr. G D Billings, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Cawnpore dist.

Mr. C G Denne, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from privilege leave, to the Hardoi dist.

Mr C C Hicks, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Banda dist.

Mr R F Young, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Mirzapur dist.

Mr C F Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Mozaffarnagar dist.

Mr E R Parsons, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Lucknow dist.

The Rev H King O'Connor, a sr Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, on return from furlough, to the Benares Chaplaincy.

The Rev J J B Cockin, a Sr Chap on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establt, on return from furlough, to the Meerut Chaplaincy.

Mr E Galbraith, Inspr-Genl of Registration and Commr of Excise and Stamps, N-W P and Oudh, *sub pro tem*, on being relieved by Mr T Stoker to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, 1st grade, but to officiate as Magte and Collr, Etah, until further orders.

Mr J S Meston, Offg Settlement Officer, Jhansi, on being relieved by Mr W H L Impey, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt.Magte, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Jhansi dist.

Mr C H Hutton, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India 4 months' furlough, in extension of that granted him.

Mr [illegible] Marsh, [illegible] Engr, 2nd grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India 4 months' extraordinary leave without pay, in extension.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

On being relieved of the charge of the Mooltan Dist, Mr H W Gee is re-appointed to officiate Dist Judge of Dera Ghazi Khan.

On being relieved of the charge of the Jhelum Dist Mr R Sykes, Asst Commr, is deputed to the Settlt Dept and attached to the Amritsar Settlt.

Mr A J Grant, Asst Commr, Bannu, is appointed to officiate Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab.

Lieut F E Bradshaw, Asst Commr, from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Bannu Dist.

Mr F W Birch, Extra Asst Commr, is posted to the Dera Ghazi Khan Dist.

The furlough granted to Mr J T Christie, C I E, Dist Supdt of Police, is extended by a further period of 3 months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 11th November 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, with the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Battn Liverpool Regt.—Capt L St C Nicholson to be Adjt, vice Capt V A M Fowler, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Station Staff, Fort William.—Capt G V Dauglish, 1st Battn East Kent Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Mockler, vacated.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Col G B Meares, Comdg 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay on the 11th Dec, on completing six years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain H L Rokeby, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Jullundur to join the 3rd Battn of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt F H B Connor, Rl Irish Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Bakloh:—

Major Sir C H Leslie, Bart., 2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifle.

The undermentioned officers are detailed for duty at their Regimental Depots.—Lieut E S Heard, 2nd Battn, Northumberland Fusiliers; and Capt G S C Swinton, 2nd Bttn, Highland L I.

Military Works Department.—On arrival in India, 2nd Lieut H S Rogers, R E, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, and is directed to proceed to Calcutta.

Sappers and Miners.—On arrival in India, 2nd-Lieuts G Lubbock and A F Cumberlege, RE, are posted temporarily to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

2nd Lieuts G G Woods, R A; W C French, Lancashire Fusilliers; and E P C Purchase, West Yorkshire Regt.

The leave, in India, granted to Lieut-Col. R H F Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry, is extended to the 30th Nov.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Manchester Regiment.—Capt H S Smith, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regt—2nd Lieut T B Spratt for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

15th Sikhs.—Major H A Abbott, in India, on medical certificate, from the 21st Sept to 31st Oct 1891, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·045	WSW	1	81·0	58·1	71	..	..	−0·03
Agra	30·051	Calm.	2	85·5	57·5	70	...	..	..
Cawnpore	30·055	E N E	..	82·5	55·0	81	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·031	Calm.	2	84·4	54·2	78	..	..	−0·02
Jhansi	30·047	Calm.	2	88·5	59·7	60	..	..	−0·04
Jacobabad	30·009	N N W	2	93·5	53·0	34	...	...	...
Karachi	30·032	N N E	8	90·5	61·0	73	..	...	..
Ajmere	30·088	Calm.	2	88·7	58·7	57	..	..	−0·07
Deesa	30·036	E	7	95·8	58·9	40	..	..	−0·08
Rajkote	30·053	Calm.	3	91·9	59·9	57	...	..	−0·35
Veraval	30·020	N	3	87·3	60·3	59	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·069	Calm.	4	87·8	58·8	37	..	..	−0·10
Indore	30·072	Calm.	2	84·0	50·1	46	...	...	−0·17
Saugor	30·066	N E	1	84·8	54·8	66	..	..	−0·24
Jubbulpur	30·104	Calm.	2	82·9	49·9	79	..	...	−0·21
Hoshangabad	30·093	S	1	85·3	50·8	71	..	...	−0·14
Khandwa	30·084	Calm.	2	86·2	51·1	48	..	...	−0·24
Raipur	30·048	Calm.	4	83·5	55·8	57	..	...	−0·48
Nagpur	30·048	Calm.	3	81·8	56·3	50	..	...	−0·50
Amraoti	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Akola	30·078	E	3	87·1	49·7	46	..	...	−0·50
Surat	30·017	N E	L	91·0	57·1	74	...	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·105	W S W	4	86·8	49·1	37	..	..	−0·55
Bombay	30·013	E N E	9	89·3	72·0	67	..	0·01	−0·37
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·087	Calm.	6	88·5	52·5	49	..	0·02	−0·90
Sholapore	30·064	Calm.	9	88·8	55·6	36	..	..	−0·79
Ratnagiri	29·978	E	10	92·9	66·4	36	...	0·01	−0·43
Belgaum	29·992	N N E	2	82·8	56·9	33	...	1·16	−0·63
Goa	29·958	E	9	90·1	68·4	58	..	..	..
Karw[illegible]	29·953	N E	3	89·3	63·5	53	...	0·54	−2·06
Man[illegible]ore	20·958	E N E	2	88·8	69·4	73	..	2·01	−0·39
Calicut	29·946	E N E	5	85·8	71·1	77	...	2·77	−1·97
Cochin	29·956	N E	M	89·3	74·6	77	..	5·29	−0·41
Bangalore	30·046	N E	2	79·2	58·4	72	..	0·44	−2·48
Secunderabad	30·032	E N E	5	87·1	57·6	55	...	..	−1·49
Masuliptm.	29·994	N	4	87·1	66·6	78	...	..	−5·43
Bellary	30·039	Calm.	3	88[illegible]	62·5	47	...	0·72	−0·86
Cuddapah	30·015	S S E	..	90·5	67·5	69	...	0·36	−2·84
Madras	29·947	N N W	10	88·2	72·2	87	...	3·50	−7·62
Coimbatore	29·973	W	3	83·9	65·8	83	..	0·70	−2·30
Trichinopoly	29·960	Calm.	3	89·0	70·9	73	..	2·27	−1·02
Negapatam	29·917	WNW	6	85·9	72·2	90	..	5·08	−6·59
Colombo. (17th Nov.)	29·973	N	8	83·0	75·0	73	1·14	17·61	+8·49

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and the Indus Valley, but has decreased generally elsewhere. The fall has been brisk at Surat and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are low on and off the Malabar and South Coromandal Coasts and relatively high at Jubulpore and Malegaon. The gradients to the southwards of Lat. 21° are moderate, while to its north they are slight. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions off the South Coromandel Coast to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. Pressure is above the normal average at Rajkot, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Bellary, and below it elsewhere. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression in the Indus Valley. Winds are north-westerly on the Coromandel Coast and at Veraval and Jacobabad, south-westerly at Delhi and Malgaon, southerly at Hoshangabad and north-easterly in most other places. The force has been moderate to gentle at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Madras, and generally light in other places. This morning a wind velocity of 14 miles an hour is reported from Karwar and Ratnagiri and 8 from Bombay. Except at Delhi and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature is in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was 96° at Deesa. Nights are cool at almost all stations in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presdency and also at Indore, Bangalore, Mangalore, Bellary, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and are hot in other districts. The lowest temperature registered last night was 49° at Malegaon. Humidity shows a general rise in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Mysore and on the Coromandel Coast, but has changed irregularly in other places. The skies are partially clouded in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. No rain has fallen at any of the observing stations since yesterday. The weather to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is in rather an unsettled condition, but elsewhere there have been no changes of any importance, and fine, clear and dry weather prevails generally. The isobars, however, indicate that rain is falling to the south-westwards of the Malabar Coast out at sea and to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Pressure has increased in the north and west of the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Bengal and Burma, and decreased elsewhere. The depression noticed over the south-west of the Punjab yesterday has moved eastward and the centre now lies to the south of Montgomery; otherwise the distribution is little changed. Winds are cyclonic in the Punjab, and elsewhere the directions are little changed. The force is fresh in some of the western stations and over the central parts of the Bay, and moderate in other stations. The temperature has risen in Rajputana, part of the Punjab, Behar, and Lower Burma, and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from two to six degrees above the normal average in north-west India; and about normal elsewhere. Showers, of rain have fallen in Rawalpindi, Kushabhand and Diamond Island. The condition are feebly unsettled at the Bay and the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th November, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah. .... 29·923
Temperature of the Air .... 80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 70·4
Dew Point .... 65·5
Relative humidity of Air .... ·621
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............ 73·1
General Directions of Wind*....NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 235
* From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 14th November, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	2,49,614	5,82,415	5,360	8,37,389
Corresponding week last year open 1,446½ miles..	..	....	....	5,52,449

Increase .... Rs. 2,84,940

SPORTING NOTES.

Bright and enjoyable weather favoured the Cambridgeshire day at Newmarket, and there was a large attendance both of the general public and members of the Jockey Club. As was the case last year, twenty-nine runners turned out for the Cambridgeshire the Duke of Portland's Memoir and Mr. W. Fulton's Comedy being equal favourites at the Start at 7 to 1. The Duke of Westminister's Blue Green was at 10 to 1, while Star and Bumptious found many Supporters at 100 to 8. Writing on Monday, we stated that if Memoir was defeated it would be by Prince Soltykoff's Star or by Comedy, which was well thought of by her stable connections. The race, in the result, fell to Comedy, which, after an exciting struggle, defeated Lord Hastings's Breach by half a length, the Prince of Wales's Derelict being third, three-quarters of a length behind. Subsequently the owner and jockey of Comedy were called before the Stewards of the Jockey Club to explain the running of the mare since her success at Kempton Park in the spring. No decision has, however, as yet been promulgated. Comedy (3yrs., 7st. 3lb.) won the race, run over 1 mile 240 yards, in 2 min. 8 2-5 sec., and credited her owner with £ 1,530. Last year M. Maurice Ephrussi's Alicante (3 yrs. 7 st. 12 lb.) occupied 1 min. 5735 sec. and the stakes amounted to £ 1,820.

According to a plebiscite of cyclists, F. J. Osmod is the crack path rider of the present year. Out of 9,600 names Osmond secures 716 votes, and P. W. Scheltema-Beduin runs him close with 706. The comparatively small number of votes gained by the first two men makes one wonder why the second ballot system was not tried. As it is, Osmond is placed at the top with only one-thirteenth of the total number of votes. R. J. Mecredy, the Irish crack, has had to be content with a very minor place amongst the path riders of the year. Since Englishmen were made alive to the racing value of the pneumatic tyre, our friends across St. George's Channel have had to play second fiddle so far as championships are concerned. There is one English rider whose career as a flyer has been brief enough. I refer to H. Parsons, of the Polytechnic, who knocked all the records to smithereens at the end of last season, and has never done anything since.

Perfect autumn weather prevailed on Wednesday October 28 on the Scotch border, when the Border Union Open Coursing Meeting was continued. The card included fifty-six courses, and a start was made before ten o'clock. Only thirty-three trials were decided by twilight, and the last course was run fully four miles from Longtown, The second round of the Netherby Cup was followed with the keenest interest. It opened with a surprise in the downfall of Simonian. The Waterloo Purse winner had not a shadow of a chance to avert defeat, as the hare circled right round to Apperley, who had driven her through a hedge before Simonian could get up, and the winner scored one of the wildest flukes ever seen in a coursing field.

The *Sportsman* states that a syndicate is being formed and is nearly completed, for the purpose of bringing back the race-horse Ormonde to England from Buenos Ayres, whither he was conveyed in September, 1889, on his sale by the Duke of Westminster to Senor Bocau. The scheme is that thirty-five subscriptions at 300 guineas each should be taken for three years, and this would suffice to secure the horse. It will be remembered that Mr. Blundell Maple recently offered in vain £27,000 for Ormonde. It is hoped that the additional £3,000 or £4,000 now proposed to be offered will be the means of bringing back the horse for stud service in this country.

The three days' match commenced on the 22nd ulto., at Ottawa between Lord Hawke's team and an Eleven of Eastern Ontario was concluded on Saturday Oct. 24th. The Canadians, who in their second innings on Friday had scored 79 for eight wickets, only succeeded in placing 11 more to their credit before the last wicket fell, their total for both innings being 196. The Englishmen thus won by an innings and 84 runs. The visitors are loud in their praise of the play of the Canadians, which they describe it the best they have seen since they played at Philadelphia.

The Criterion Stakes resulted in such a close and exciting struggle between Mortgage and St. Angelo that each had backers in the ring before the hoisting of Mortgage's number as the winner at the judge's box, which has been changed to the Ring side since the last meeting owing to the frequency with which the *fiats* of the judge have disagreed with those on the opposite side of the course. At the First October Meeting Mortgage finished on the lower side of El Diabo in their close contest for the Rutland Plate when beaten by a head, and he was in the same position with St. Angelo yesterday, when the award was a short head in his favour—the best proof of the previous correctness of the angles.

The steeplechase season opened on Saturday Oct. 24, when the racing at Sandown Park was under National Hunt rules. Sport was of an interesting description. There were eleven starters for the Handicap Hurdle Race, which was won by Mr. Stott's Fringe. The winner was ridden by H. Barker, who has just returned from Germany. There was a good deal of betting on the event, Master Charlie (unplaced) starting at 9 to 2 and Fringe at 5 to 1.

It has been matter of wide comment in sporting circles that, though Mr. Joseph Thompson, the Australian leviathan, won a large sum over the Cesarewitch, he had an outrageously bad setting, a big majority of his debtors failing to " weigh in." Mr. Thompson intends depositing with the committee at Tattersalls, in the Newmarket Rooms, says Mr. John Corlett, a sum equivalent to that owing to him, whereupon he will call upon the defaulters to settle, or take the inevitable alternative of retiring from the Ring. This will hit some hard.

The next Mayor of Coventry will in all probability be a large cycle maker. Nothing could be more appropriate, for the cycle trade has done more for Coventry than any other industry. The Catford Cycling Club recently approached the Anfield C.C. on the question of an inter-club match for next season. The Liverpool club contains a number of crack riders, and at one time claimed G. P. Mills, but the Anfielders did not respond to the Catford challenge.

Rosedale (once in M. Dawson's stable) is in the Manchester November Handicap. The filly is by Bend Or—Wharfedale, and was bought at the Newmarket sales by Count Lehndorff. When in England she could not stay, but carried everything before her this year in Germany. Her trainer, Johnny Daley (rider of Hermit) is coming over with her, and as she is bound to get in light she might have a chance.

In many cases, with a true runner and the going perfect, a horse's form can be measured to less than a yard in a mile, and for this reason in matches sometimes a half pound weight turns the scale. It is said of two horses that belonged to the late Lord Exeter that they were so exactly equal that given two jockeys of the same weight the one that carried the stable door key would lose by a head. What price such horses as Bumptious and Le Nord ?

The " professional backers " are, says *Truth*, most mischievous vermin ; and, indeed, if half that is said about their transactions is true, they have proved to the turf what Chateau-briand's translator of Milton calls the devil—*Le mal unique* ; so that nobody is likely to be much distressed by the report that they have suffered severely during the last few weeks, and that the scratching of Signorina has been a great misfortune to some of them.

I am told that Mr. Coventry rode to and from the starting-post on Abaddon at the Sandown Meeting. When Mr. R. Moncreiffe was dismounting, after occupying his customary position on Abaddon in a race last year, someone suggested, " Look out, I hear they are going to claim your horse." " I wish to goodness they would," said Mr. M. No claim was, however, made.

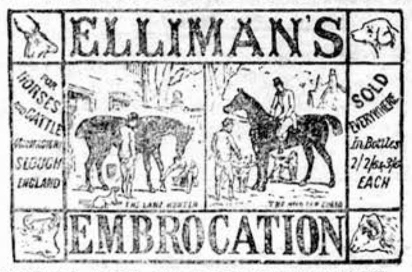
Since Mimi scrambled home ahead of the very moderate Benvenuto in the Sixth Zetland Stakes on the Thursday of the First October Meeting it has been known that she was suspected of being none too sound upon one of her fore legs, and had attempts been made to prepare her for either the Newmarket Oaks or the Cambridgeshire Stakes it is certain that she would have broken down. It will not cause surprise if Mimi is not seen again upon a racecourse.

An objection has been lodged by Mr. Singer, the owner of Arise, against Rallybay, the winner of the Portsmouth Corporation Plate on Wednesday October 28th, on the ground of wrong description, but Arise will not get the race, as some of the London papers adopted the wrong pedigree of Ballybay, although the right one was used in entering the horse.

It is solely on account of their being affected with coughs that the two year olds Macready and Clarence, belonging to Mr. Blundell Maple, and trained by Percy Peck at Falmouth House, had to be withdrawn from their Sandown-park liabilites this week, and it is most probable that neither will sport silk again this season.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables ; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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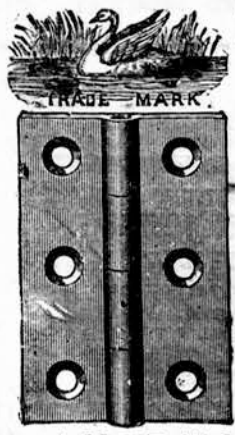

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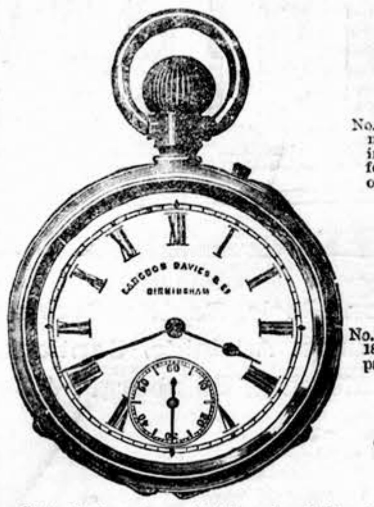

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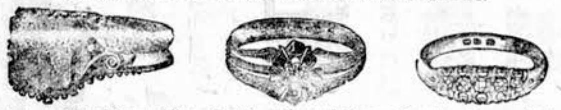

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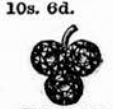

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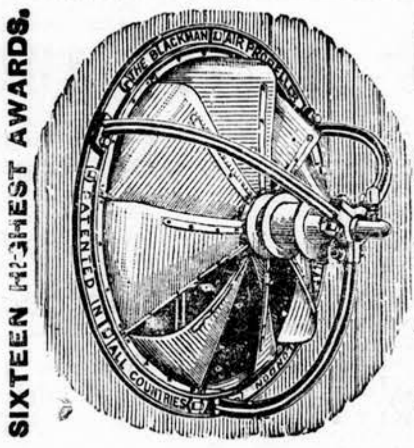

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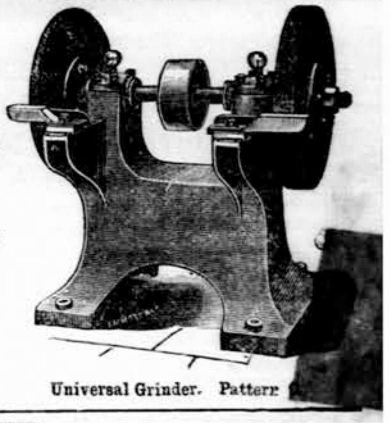

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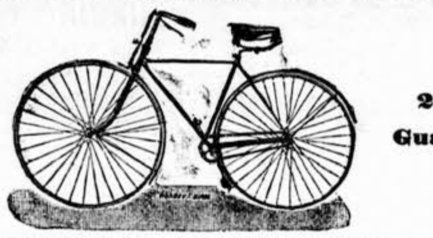

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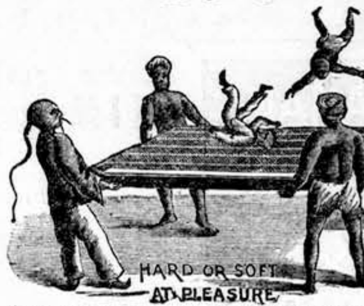
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.